THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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FIGHT WITH MIGHT OR CEASE FIGHTING, SAYS LLOYD-GEORGE

Premier Tells Labor Delegates That British Must Either Go on With the War or Go Under.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE ONLY AT HER OWN PRICE

No Way to Enforce Just Peace Except by Defeating Prussianism--Britain Must Put Her Whole Strength in the Struggle to Win.

London, January 18.—Addressing the final conference of the representatives of the trades unions affected by the man-power bill which passed the house of commons last night, David Lloyd-George, the British prime minister, today gave the government's reasons for the necessity of raising more men for the army and also referred at length to his own and the recent speech of President Wilson regarding the war aims of the entente allies and the United States.

After thanking the representatives for the spirit in which they had met the government the premier said there was no other alternative for raising men except either by raising the military age or of sending wounded men back again to the firing line.

Urgent Need of More Men.

As to the urgency of raising more men, Mr. Lloyd-George said that he and his colleagues, who are on the watch tower, could not deny it and that unless the need had been urgent they would not have brought forward the demand now.

"There are men who thought it should have been done before," said Mr. Lloyd-George. "There are men who believe we ought to do it on a much more sweeping scale. There are a few who say we ought not to do it at all and there are some who say both things simultaneously.

"The government's view is this: It would be folly to withdraw men from the industries one hour sooner than the need arose. On the other hand, it would be treason to the state, treason to our country, to democracy and to the cause of freedom if when the need did arise we had not made the demand.

"I assume that all of you here in your hearts believe that the war aims declared by that great labor conference represents the minimum of justice which you can possibly settle as a settlement of this terrible dispute. If we are not able to defeat the German forces, if we are not able to resist the military power of Prussia, is there any man here in the possession of his wits who believes that one of your terms—the least of them—would be enforced?"

Hindenburg Won't Cash Check.

"I am not talking about the demands of the imperialists; I am not talking about the demands of the extreme war men who want to grab everything and annex the earth and all of the heavenly firmament. I am talking about the moderate demands of the most pacifist souls in this assembly. Try to cash that check at the Hindenburg bank! It will be returned dishonored. Whatever terms are set forward by any pacifist orator in these lands, you will not get them cashed by Von Ludendorff or the kaiser or any of these magnates unless you have got the power to enforce them.

"I felt very strongly that the time had come for restating our war aims and for restating them in a way that would carry with us all the moderate rational opinion of this land and all other lands. Almost simultaneously the same idea came to President Wilson and without any opportunity of previous consultation, because there was none.

"President Wilson and myself laid down what was substantially the same program of demands for the termination of this war.

"How has that program been received? Throughout the allied country it has been received with acclaim. There has hardly been a voice raised in criticism except from a few men who wish that I had made more extreme demands.

"The socialists of France, the socialists of Italy, as well as the socialists

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To Keep Your Outgo Below Your Income, Read the Advertising in The Constitution

Marketing Without Haste or Waste

Saturday is marketing day. Provisions must be bought for two days, Saturday and Sunday—for Monday, also, if Atlantans are going to do their utmost to aid the government in its program for heatless Mondays. "What shall we have [illegible] eat?" This is the question that [illegible] often perplexes the housewife, especially when she is planning the Sunday dinner. It's the most important meal of the week in most homes, for then all the family gathers around the table. So it stands to reason that it must be a little better than any of the other twenty. The market keepers and grocers make special preparations for Sunday dinners. They have special delicacies—yes, and special prices. They tell their patrons of these through their advertisements in The Constitution. Read these over. They'll prove more than helpful in planning your Sunday dinner.

NOTE—The Constitution guarantees its readers an actual saving on every purchase made from Atlanta stores that advertise their lowest prices in the pages of this newspaper.

Business Leaders Approve Garfield Order and Will Pay Employees' Salaries

M'ADOO BEGS SOUTH TO GROW OWN FOOD

If South Can Feed Itself Strain on Railroads Will Be Lessened and It Will Help Win the War.

Washington, January 18.—The south should help win the war by raising its own foodstuffs and eliminating the necessity of transporting food from other sections of the country, said Director General McAdoo in an appeal issued tonight to the people of the south, and particularly to farmers. Without reducing cotton production farmers ought to produce more milk, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables, he suggested.

"One of the great tasks confronting the American people," said Mr. McAdoo, "is that of improving and making thoroughly efficient their railroad transportation system. The people of the south, and especially the farmers, are in the habit of using the transportation system of the country to a degree that is highly uneconomic and unnecessary, for the purpose of transporting food from other parts of the United States, because they do not produce enough foodstuffs and feedstuffs for themselves.

"I wish to urge upon the people of the south and especially the farmers to do everything possible during the next year to relieve the strain on the railroad agencies of the nation by producing their own food and feed crops. The south can, if it will, feed itself and produce the rations both in roughage and grain for its own livestock.

"The best farmers of the south recognize the fact that it pays as a matter of good farming to produce on each farm the hay and grain for the live stock, all the garden products, fruit and poultry products which are needed by the farm, and if possible, a surplus of all these for sale in the immediate vicinity.

"It is not desired nor do I suggest that the growing of cotton should be discouraged. Every southern farmer should raise all the cotton that he can well cultivate, since cotton constitutes the best cash crop of most of the south, but he should grow the hay and grain to feed his draft animals. He should produce his own milk, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables, and every city and town of the south be to the largest possible extent supplied with these commodities by the farmers of the south. It is not only good agricultural practice, but it comes in this exigency a patriotic duty.

"If the south can feed itself it will release from unnecessary service in the south a vast number of freight cars and engines, and will help win the war."

Governor Dorsey, U. S. District Attorney Alexander and Dr. L. G. Hardman, State Fuel Administrator, Besieged With Inquiries on Situation.

SEVERAL VIOLATIONS OF LAW ARE REPORTED TO HOOPER ALEXANDER

Reports Are Referred to Dr. Hardman for Investigation—Orders Governing Diversion of Coal in Georgia Issued to Local Administrators.

Although practically all of Atlanta unanimously indorsed the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield as to closing business to conserve fuel, there were several unconfirmed reports to the district attorney of manufacturing concerns violating the administrator's order. Manufacturers who use fuel practically in a body closed for the five-day period Friday, and mercantile and other commercial concerns signified their intention of observing Monday closing.

Hooper Alexander, United States district attorney, who has been acting unofficially in an advisory way to assist manufacturers in solving their individual problems that have arisen since the new fuel order was issued, was besieged all day Friday by a number of people who either desired information for themselves or called his attention to violations of the new law by some of their competitors.

Mr. Alexander dictated the following statement, giving his views of two of the law violations that had been brought to his attention, and also stating his position with regard to the enforcement of the law:

Violations are Charged.

"One cotton mill in town, which op-

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Markham Given Charge Of Southeastern Roads; Atlanta Headquarters

Under McAdoo's Order the Country Is Divided Into Three Operating Sections, East, South and West.

Washington, January 18.—Director General McAdoo announced tonight appointment of a railroad wage commission of four public men to analyze and recommend action on all wage and labor questions pending before the government railroad administration, including the railway brotherhoods' demand.

At the same time the director general put into effect a new system of government railroad administration by dividing the country into three operating regions—east, south and west—and placed a railroad executive at the head of each as his representative.

The wage commission consists of Secretary Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. C. McChord, Judge J. Harry Covington, chief justice of the District of Columbia supreme court, and William B. Willcox, who tonight announced his resignation as chairman of the republican national committee. It was planned originally to pass only on the four brotherhoods' wage demands, but so many other labor questions have been submitted to the director general since then that he determined to refer them all to the board. It will hear all labor complaints or petitions, make careful investigations and recommend a course of action to Mr. McAdoo.

The commission's inquiry will deal with general conditions affecting railway employees, regardless of whether any specific request or complaint has been made to the director general, or to railroad managements before the government assumed control.

Markham in Charge of Southeast.

Southeastern roads were assigned to C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The southern district is defined as including "all railroads in that portion of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river, except the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and the Virginian railways, and also those railroads in Illinois and Indiana extending into those states from points south of the Ohio river."

In charge of eastern railroads, Mr. McAdoo retained A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, who has

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GEORGIA SENATORS JAB AT PRESIDENT

Both Smith and Hardwick Take Advantage of Opportunity to Get in Dig at the Administration.

By J. A. Hollomon.

Washington, January 18.—(Special.) Both of Georgia's senators were quick to grasp the opportunity to jab the ribs of the administration and while their methods were different, their blows were no less stinging. The senior senator not only during senate debate yesterday denounced the Garfield fuel order, which is distinctively an administration war and emergency measure, with all of the bitterness with which he is capable, but demanded the summary passage of the Hitchcock resolution, delaying for five days the operation of the order, "that protests may be heard, investigations made and information presented."

From another angle Senator Hardwick jabbed the senate for having legislated authority to the president to appoint these commissions and clothe them with executive authority.

"In the wisdom of the senate, the president was given extraordinary power, over my protest and vote, and now you must make the most of it," he shouted. "Now that these commissions have been appointed and the orders are beginning to go out you storm a protest which is not in keeping with your prior action.

"Some one has suggested," declared the sarcastic Georgian, "that if the president really intends to enforce some of these fool laws we passed we had better repeal them."

As to the measure itself, the sober second thought is beginning to assert itself. There are many modifying features to the order, thought drastic, that were not at first fully realized. The order was regarded by President Wilson and his advisers as the only cure for the conditions that could no longer exist, both as to fuel and transportation, and even if a number of industries must suffer, the demands of humanity, it was decided, must and should take precedence. The fact is there are a number of ships in New York harbor loaded with supplies for American boys in Europe that cannot move for want of coal. These supplies must go forward or consequences more serious than closing some factories for four working days will ensue.

One-tenth of the population of this country is on the very verge of freezing to death from the lack of fuel and the demand of humanity is paramount to the demand of business. The purpose of this order is benevolent and patriotic and was reached only as a last desperate resort that the net result will be helpful.

HOARDING OF COAL IN ATLANTA PROBED BY BUREAU ORDERS

Policemen Investigate Cases Where Persons Are Suspected of Placing Duplicate or Triplicate Orders

PROSECUTION PLANNED FOR FUTURE EVASIONS

Officials at Fuel Bureau Believe Situation Will Improve Rapidly as Result of Garfield's Order.

Policemen were sent out by the fuel administration Friday to investigate several cases where persons were suspected of placing duplicate or triplicate orders for coal, and in two or three instances money was refunded by the fuel bureau before the coal was delivered when it was found they already had a plentiful supply on hand.

Officers of the local fuel administration have resolved to adopt drastic measures to break up the practice of some people in ordering a supply of coal while they have a sufficient quantity on hand to last them for an indefinite time. The new system of checking, introduced by Newton C. Wing, is enabling the fuel bureau to detect persons who have been stocking up with a great supply of coal, notwithstanding the difficulty poor people are experiencing in getting even a small supply. One case was found in which a lady ordered a half ton herself and had each of her four servants order a similar amount. Officials at the fuel bureau asserted Friday that future evasions of the spirit of the regulations would certainly be followed by prosecution.

Coal Situation "Easy."

The general coal situation in the city was described as "easy" today. There was enough coal to go around and enough teams to haul practically all of the 1,500 orders booked the day before. About 1,800 orders were received Friday, the increase being accounted for partly by the slightly colder weather and the flurry of snow and partly by the fact that a number of employees of factories were temporarily out of work and had time to go to the fuel bureau and place an order.

Officials at the fuel bureau expressed the opinion that the situation would improve rapidly now, as the order of Dr. Garfield reducing the supply for commercial purposes will add a corresponding amount to the domestic supply.

So far as householders are concerned, the coal famine in Atlanta is practically over, and gradually a surplus over domestic orders will accumulate, which will be allotted to small dealers. One hundred tons of coal, over and above the unfilled domestic orders, were available for the small dealers Friday and a rush for this was made by numerous dealers who were without fuel. Orders for this coal will be placed on the priority basis, as in the case of the domestic supply.

The effect of Dr. Garfield's order will be more apparent to the domestic consumer daily, it is believed, until the present coal famine becomes a thing of the past.

Many Orders Delayed.

About 120 orders are being delayed, some of it by order of the fuel administration, following an investigation which showed that there was enough coal on hand in the homes from which the orders had been placed to last until the dates shown. The orders numbered as follows will be delivered as indicated:

To be Delivered January 19—Orders 7277, 6775, 5470, 5553, 6253, 6189, 8126, 8065, 8227, 7193, 8015, 6548, 7277, 6619, 7003, 5477, 7383, 7056, 7356, 7808, 6548, 5477, 7383.

To be Delivered January 21—4298, 5378, 7259, 6653, 6526, 6737, 7539, 7611, 8457, 2205, 7606, 7204, 7174, 7718, 7230, 7764, 7807, 7513, 7259, 6653, 6526, 7337, 7058, 7131, 4298, 5578.

To be Delivered January 22—6090, 5565, 5580, 4788, 5197, 6291, 6124, 5475, 6368, 7830, 8464, 7024, 7192, 7929, 7316, 6685, 6707, 5461, 7004, 6636, 7108.

To be Delivered January 23—7228, 7218.

To be Delivered January 24—7480.

To be Delivered January 25—8289, 2221.

Order No. 7378 will be held for delivery until an indefinite date in future.

PRICE OF $75 A TON FIXED FOR NITRATE FERTILIZER

Farmers Must Pay the Freight From Ports and State Tag Fees.

Washington, January 18.—A price of $75.50 a ton, f. o. b. seaboard for the nitrate fertilizer, which the department of agriculture has purchased in Chile for sale to American farmers at cost, was announced today by Secretary Houston. The farmers must pay the freight charges from ports and the state tax fees and payments must be in cash.

Ships carrying the nitrate will be directed to the most convenient ports, including Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Norfolk and Baltimore, the secretary said, and the nitrate will be handled at seaboard by representatives who will serve without compensation. In the farming districts county agents, assisted by local business men chosen by them, will handle the shipments and in counties where there are no agents, a committee of three or more local business men will be appointed.

Farmers are required to file their applications with the agents or committees not later than February 4. At the same time they must make a deposit, covering the cost of the nitrate they wish with the local bank, association or individual to be designated by the department.

SHIPYARDS ARE PUT IN MILITARY ZONES

Washington, January 18.—The senate today passed without debate a bill authorizing the president to establish military zones around shipbuilding plants engaged on government work.

INDUSTRY DIES IN 28 STATES IN OBEDIENCE TO GARFIELD; MILLIONS OF WORKERS IDLE

Wilson Joins Garfield In Defending Shut-Down Of American Industries

Order Necessary, Declares the President—Only One of the Many Sacrifices Demanded by War—Believes Results Will Justify Order

Washington, January 18.—President Wilson issued a statement tonight supporting Dr. Garfield's order closing down industries of the country. The president says he was fully consulted before the order was issued.

The president's statement follows:

"I was, of course, consulted by Mr. Garfield before the fuel order of yesterday was issued, and fully agreed with him that it was necessary, much as I regretted the necessity. This war calls for many sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort called for by this order are indefinitely less than sacrifices of life which might otherwise be involved. It is absolutely necessary to get the ships away, it is absolutely necessary to relieve the congestion at the ports and upon the railways, it is absolutely necessary to move great quantities of food and it is absolutely necessary that our people should be warmed in their homes if nowhere else, and half way measures would not have accomplished the desired ends.

"If action such as this should not have been taken we should have limped along from day to day with a slowly-improving condition of affairs with regard to the shipment of food and coal, but without such immediate relief as had become absolutely necessary because of the congestions of traffic which have been piling up for the last few months.

"I have every confidence that the result of action of this sort will justify it and that the people of the country will loyally and patriotically respond to necesssities of this kind as they have to every other sacrifice involved in the war. We are upon a war footing, and I am confident that the people of the United States are willing to observe the same sort of discipline that might be involved in the actual conflict itself."

ORDER DEFENDED BY DR. GARFIELD.

Fuel Administrator Garfield also issued a statement tonight reminding the public that while the fuel restriction order was drastic, war was drastic, and the order was a necessary war measure.

The statement follows:

"The order suspending temporarily the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States is drastic. Yes, war is drastic. This war is the most extensive and involves greater sacrifices than any war heretofore. The American people, led by the president, entered this war deliberately. They are staking everything for the realization of the great ideal, and the ideal is practical. We know that democracy must be made a reality at home as well as abroad, that its benefits must be shared by all and its sacrifices borne by no single class.

"Capital and labor are embarked in this war because all Americans are in it and the American spirit cries out against the least suggestion that the burden will be shifted to the backs of any one class, least of all labor, for labor has less financial ability to meet the prolonged hardships of war than capital. We are realizing the truth now as never before that capital and labor are not two, but one. Their problems present merely two aspects of the same vital question. The unselfish and patriotic impulses and the calm look ahead will lead the country to approve of the order now in force.

"Industry is in an unbalanced condition. We lack many essentials—food, clothing, fuel. We have piled up enormous stores of things not essential to life, but very essential to war. We have goods piled up so high on our docks and in our storehouses that the ships available cannot carry them away as fast as they pile up. For lack of bunker coal held back by traffic congestion, the number of ships in our harbor increases menacingly.

Food Supply Threatened.

"The food supply is threatened to an even greater degree than the fuel supply. This condition is in large measure due to the congestion that at many points holds the loaded cars in its grip.

"To single out industries not engaged to some extent in war manufactures is to select industries which in the aggregate will bring relief only if suspended indefinitely. To require all industries except a comparatively small part to cease for a few days quickly accomplished the desired result and permanently injures none. The order as it stands puts all industries on an equal footing, favoring none and avoiding unfair competition, but this reason alone is not sufficient. This reason, plus the fact that the order will put coal in the empty bins of the people, will save coal, will aid in breaking up congestion of traffic and in furnishing an adequate supply of coal to the people who need it and to the ships which cannot sail without it—these are sufficient reasons, and justify the order.

"Only those industries producing necessary war material that can be promptly delivered are permitted to operate during the suspension period. To permit industries with a coal supply on hand to operate would allow many of the least essential to continue while some of the most essential would be compelled to stop. Moreover, to allow those fortunate enough to possess a coal pile to continue would result in adding to the traffic congestion, and unless they also are suspended at a later period, the needed saving in consumption of coal would not result.

"To have delayed the application of the order would only have added to the congestion. It is not condemnation of industry to say that each would have striven to the utmost to increase supply of coal and other raw material during the days prior to the application of the order."

Baker and Daniels Not to Be Members Of the War Council

Proposals to Include Secretaries Defeated in Senate Committee—Bills for War Council and Director of Munitions Ready.

Washington, January 18.—Radical changes in the government's war-making machinery are proposed in bills to establish a war council of three members, all-powerful under the president, and to create a director of war munitions, approved today by the senate military committee.

The bill for a director of munitions was placed before the senate today, and that for the war council will be introduced by Chairman Chamberlain Monday. Administration approval is being sought for both measures, which have virtually the unanimous support of the committee. So far there has been no intimation of President Wilson's attitude. Proposals to have the secretaries of war and navy as ex-officio members of the war council were rejected today by the committee before the measure was put in final form.

As ordered reported, the bill proposes that the three members of the war council shall be appointed by the president, with confirmation by the senate, and be directly under the president, and above the cabinet in authority, with power to "supervise, control and direct all departments, bureaus and agencies of the government in the prosecution of the war."

It is proposed that the council members shall have no other duties than to form and execute, with the president's approval and co-operation, broad war policies and decide priorities and disputes between the different departments and bureaus.

The director of munitions, also a presidential appointee and confirmed by the senate, would control production, distribution, and transportation of war supplies under the policies of the president and the war council. This bill is an amended substitute for that originally drawn by Senator Chamberlain for a department of munitions with a cabinet member at its head.

Senator Chamberlain said tonight he planned to get both measures before the senate as soon as possible, probably next week. Afterwards the committee's inquiry into the aviation, cantonment, sanitation and other questions of the army may be resumed.

Advices Received in Washington Indicate That Factories Generally Obeyed Closing Order Though There Was Great Confusion.

MAJORITY OF FACTORIES ENGAGED ON WAR ORDERS EXEMPTED BY GARFIELD

Hoover Says Order Puts No Check on Any Sort of Food-Handling, Manufacturing or Distribution — Garfield Expected to Publish List of Interpretations in Individual Cases.

Washington, January 18.—The nation's manufacturing industry in the 28 states east of the Mississippi river was virtually suspended today in obedience to the government's order forbidding the use of fuel. Millions of persons were made idle as a result of the order.

Most of the plants engaged on war contracts were exempted from the order's operation in telegrams sent out last night, but few of them learned of it in time and a great majority of them closed down with the other factories.

The country at large knew nothing of exemptions except the few announced last night, and it was not until late this afternoon that the fuel administration admitted officially that important war work was not affected by the order and gave out a list of hundreds of factories that may continue work on government contracts only during the five days' closing period.

Confusion About Order General.

Confusion attending enforcement of the order was general. Such a flood of telegrams poured into the offices of the fuel administration asking interpretations and rulings and requesting information concerning exempted industries that finally the exemption list was given to the press for publication.

The day brought a statement of unequivocal support for the order from President Wilson and a vigorous defense by Fuel Administrator Garfield of the step and the government's purpose in taking it.

Opposition to the order in congress apparently spent itself in debate in both houses. During the day Dr. Garfield replied to the senate's request of yesterday that the order be suspended for five days, disclaiming any purpose to be discourteous, declining to comply and again pointing out the necessity for enforcement of his order.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a statement, interpreted the order to mean that no check would be put on the operation of any sort of food handling, manufacturing or distribution.

The plants exempted from a list prepared by Secretaries Baker and Daniels are those manufacturing gas masks, explosives for the government, rifles, pistols, machine guns and small arms ammunition; forgings for the government, electrical supplies and tool steel for war purposes, destroyers and destroyer parts, seamless tubes and condenser tubes, aircraft and aircraft parts, signal corps equipment, locomotives, equipment for ships, woolen goods for the army and navy, white duck and tentings for the government and optical supplies.

All shipyards, although not included in the exempted list, will continue operation under a special ruling, as will

Weather Prophecy

FAIR.

Washington—Forecast:

Georgia—Fair Saturday; Sunday cloudy and warmer, probably rain north and west portions.

Local Weather Report.

Highest temperature 30

Lowest temperature 24

Mean temperature 27

Normal temperature 42

Rainfall in past 24 hours, inches... .00

Excess since 1st of month........ 1.68

Excess since January 1............ 1.68

Reports of Weather Bureau Stations.

STATIONS and State of WEATHER.	Temperature.		Rain 24 h'rs Inches
	7 p.m.	High.	
ATLANTA, cldy	20	30	.00
Baltimore, snow	28	34	.00
Birmingham, cldy	26	28	.00
Boston, cldy	30	32	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	6	16	.14
Charleston, clear	40	48	.00
Chicago, clear	2	4	.00
Denver, cloudy	28	38	.00
Des Moines, cloudy	12	16	.00
Galveston, clear	52	54	.00
Hatteras, clear	42	46	.00
Jacksonville, clear	48	54	.00
Kansas City, cldy	18	18	.00
Knoxville, pt. cldy	18	26	.01
Louisville, clear	10	14	.00
Memphis, clear	22	24	.00
Miami, clear	58	66	.04
Mobile, clear	40	48	.00
Montgomery, clear	32	36	.00
Nashville, pt. cldy	18	22	.00
New Orleans, clear	44	48	.00
New York, snow	28	36	.06
Pittsburg, pt. cldy	10	22	.00
Portland, Ore., p. cl.	46	50	.02
Raleigh, cloudy	38	44	.00
San Francisco, clear	58	64	.00
St. Louis, clear	10	14	.00
Shreveport, clear	40	44	.00
Spokane, cloudy	26	38	.06
Tampa, pt. cloudy	52	58	.00
Toledo, clear	0	6	.00
Vicksburg, clear	36	28	.00
Washington, pt. cldy	28	36	.00

C. F. von HERRMANN,
Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

hundreds of plants turning out materials which enter directly into the manufacture of army and navy supplies.

Among the collateral industries which will be classed as not coming within provisions of the order will be virtually all mines producing ores.

Railway Congestion Emphasized.

In his statement supporting Dr. Garfield's issuance of the closing order, President Wilson says he was consulted and fully agreed with the fuel administrator as to its necessity.

Dr. Garfield's statement emphasizes the railroad congestion, which he declares is threatening the food supply points to the necessity for moving ships to Europe and carries an appeal to capital to bear its share of the burden brought by the closing order by paying employees for the time they are idle.

The situation in Atlantic ports drew most of Dr. Garfield's attention today, while his assistants struggled with the great volume of requests for interpretations of the general terms of the order. Fuel administration representatives were dispatched to the principal Atlantic ports, there to remain until every ship held up for lack of fuel has its bunkers filled. Reports tonight to the administration said that the situation would begin to improve immediately and that the more than a million tons of shipping detained would be on its way within a short time.

Suggestions that a railroad embargo be declared on the shipment of goods from factories shut down and on the movements of materials to the Atlantic seaboard were disapproved today by Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads, who said that the railroad congestion would be cleared in a few weeks. Fuel administration officials favor an embargo and believe it would materially aid in improving not only transportation conditions, but the fuel situation as well.

Observance of Order General.

Reports to the fuel administration said that observance of the order in the territory to which it applies was general. Some few violations were noted and the department of justice will be asked to investigate.

Most of the violations, it was believed, were due to misunderstanding. In some states federal fuel officials themselves misunderstood the order and attempted to close down plants operated by water power over which the fuel administration has no control.

Dr. Garfield declared tonight that while it would be comparatively easy for plants to evade the order he believed there would be few violations. Suggestions that some factories might attempt evasions by operating on Sundays while closing on the ten Monday holidays drew from him the statement that if they attempted it he would quickly cut off their supply of coal.

There will be no more general exemptions of plants, Dr. Garfield said, except over the signature either of Secretary Baker or Secretary Daniels. In interpretations of the order, however, as applied to industries on which the exempted plants are dependent for raw materials, the fuel administration probably will make liberal rules.

"It is ourpurpose in this respect," said Dr. Garfield, "to make intelligent decisions. The raw material needs of exempted plants will be recognized and cared for.

Tomorrow the fuel administration is expected to make public a list of interpretations in specific cases which will be given general application. Some of these rulings were made today and exempted, among others, certain mines producing necessary metals, the manufacture of ammonia, the manufacture of ice, the operation of laundries (except on the Monday holidays), the manufacture of medical supplies for the army and navy and the manufacture of mine equipment.

In addition to a long list of exemptions of food-producing plants and related industries, it was announced that additional exemptions would be made by state food administrators.

Officials who have contended for months that the best way to handle the coal situation was by denying fuel to non-essential industries viewed the closing order with more favor tonight when they learned of the exemption of war industries. The order as it stands cuts off all of the so-called non-essentials and while it denies fuel also to many industries producing necessities it was evident tonight that its application would be far less drastic than at first believed.

Garfield's Letter to Senate.

Dr. Garfield's letter to the senate follows:

"Permit me to confirm the message which I sent to you yesterday afternoon by Mr. Baker, clerk of the senate.

"It is my earnest desire that the members of the senate should know that, as an executive officer of the government, I would not willingly treat a request of the senate with other than the greatest respect. The order suspending the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States was issued only after deliberate consideration, and will, I firmly believe, aid effectively in providing coal for domestic consumers, for the prompt bunkering of ships carrying necessary war material abroad, and for the relief of the serious congestion at the docks and at many points in the section covered by the order. I still believe it should stand. To delay the application of the order would only add to the congestion. It would be but natural that industry, in the interval, would redouble its efforts to increase supplies on hand.

"To permit factories with a coal supply to operate during the period of suspension would allow many producing articles least essential to the war to continue, while some producing articles the most essential would be compelled to shut down. Moreover, continued production by those well supplied with coal would delay if not defeat the relief contemplated by the order.

"I should add that the resolution was presented to me at 6:35 p. m. yesterday afternoon and that the order was signed at 5:45."

Instructions for diverting coal from industries closed down during the five-day period went out today to all local representatives of the fuel administration. They directed that supplies reaching their destination be taken over by the fuel officials and distributed among the preferred class of householders, hospitals, public utilities and others whom the order does not affect. At the same time Secretary McAdoo sent telegrams asking all railroad presidents in the eastern territory to co-operate with the fuel officials.

Secretary McAdoo made this statement indorsing the fuel administration's stand:

"I think the results of the order will be very beneficial to the country in the end," he said. "It was drastic action and not very pleasant, but I cannot help thinking that it will give us a chance to clear up this transportation congestion and in a little time we will be moving along in better condition than before. The order was a good deal like a serious operation, bad for the time, but beneficial in the end."

FOOD CONCERNS NOT INCLUDED.

Washington, January 18.—The food administration issued an order today exempting "every sort of food-handling, manufacturing or distributing agency" from the fuel restriction order.

Food Administrator Hoover issued the following statement:

"The food administration wishes it clearly understood that Dr. Garfield's order does not include grain elevators, potato or vegetable houses, cold storage, all forms of grain storage, grain and feed mills, cereal product manufacturers, bakers, canners, milk dealers, creameries, condensers and all other milk product manufacturers, packing and slaughter houses, ice plants and refrigerators, sugar manufacturers, commission, wholesale and retail trades—in fact, every part of food handling, manufacturing or distributing agency.

"Beyond the direct food industries, the fuel administration has agreed to the exception of binder twine factories, ammonia manufacturers, insecticide and fertilizer manufacturers as being necessary to maintain the constant flow of foodstuffs.

"Beyond this, again, the state food administrators have been authorized to determine for the state fuel administrators any other industries the continuous conduct of which are essential to obtaining the uninterrupted flow of food."

FIRES WERE DRAWN AND PLANTS CLOSED IN GREAT CENTERS

New York, January 18.—This great center of industry slowed down today in compliance with the fuel administration order, while railroads vigorously attacked the problem of bunkering the 100 or more ships waiting to take cargoes of freight away from congested terminals.

For the most part the thousands of manufacturing plants not specifically excepted closed down promptly, and a note of cheerful resignation to the situation was observable in the comments of the affected manufacturers.

Possibly 40,000 establishments here and in adjoining cities in northern New Jersey complied with the order and estimates of the number of employees idle run over 2,000,000.

The wage loss for the four days' lay-off is estimated at more than $25,000,000.

Labor leaders, while deploring the orders, asserted their loyalty to the government and made arrangements to raise funds for the relief of those thrown out of work. A million workers will lose $10,000,000 during the period in New York city alone, according to some of the estimates. The needle trades, as a class, will suffer the most from the shutdown, it was said, it being estimated that fully 500,000 women and girls are employed in this work. Others affected, according to labor figures, are 40,000 carpenters, 60,000 workers in the garment trades, 12,000 machinists, 12,000 cigar makers, 20,000 clerks and 7,000 brewery workers.

The question of pay to employees during the days of idleness has been decided in only a few cases, but there is a disposition on the part of many large establishments to do everything possible for the wage earners, regardless of the additional burdens.

Several complaints of violations of the Garfield order were turned over to United States District Attorney Caffey, and notice was served on the violators that current would be shut off unless the plants were closed.

Charitable organizations continued their plans to provide the needy with necessities which their five-day unemployment would make unobtainable otherwise.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor predicted a considerable increase in the number of charity applicants as a result of the closing.

500,000 WORKERS IDLE AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, January 18.—More than one billion dollars in capital and some 500,000 workers are idle today in the Chicago district, as a result of the conservation order of the federal fuel administration, according to figures compiled by commercial bodies from the latest census reports.

The estimated loss of wages to workers in the district during the enforced idle five-day period beginning today and the nine successive Mondays is $17,000,000.

Representatives of some of the larger factories and business houses said employees would be paid in full during the idle period and others proposed to allow half pay. Heads of a number of factories where the piece-work system prevails said it would be impracticable to pay employees when not at work.

With the lifting of the burden of commerce from the storm-harassed railways, great streams of coal began moving.

Although captains of industry fought until the last minute against the order, at the stroke of midnight all opposition turned to loyal compliance. Only a score of violators were reported during the day. Most of these were due to ignorance and resulted only in a warning.

Meanwhile organized efforts were being made to care for small wage earners whose families had been left in distress. Some plants announced that they would pay part of the salaries of their idle workers. Others prepared to immediately relieve any distress that their forces might not be disrupted by migration of employees.

All saloons remained open today, but liquor dealers are considering a plan to close Mondays instead of trying to operate without fuel.

2,000,000 MADE IDLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, January 18.—Approximately 2,000,000 workers in Pennsylvania will be thrown out of employment during the five-day shutdown of industries affected by the federal fuel administrator's order, according to statistics compiled by the state department of labor and industry at Harrisburg. One million and a half workers will be similarly affected on the Monday holidays, and the approximate loss in wages was placed at $114,000,000.

Many of the department stores and manufacturing interests in Philadelphia announced today that they would pay their employees during the enforced suspension.

Many large manufacturing establishments throughout the state are completely idle today, but many also were being operated regardless of the five-day suspension period order by National Fuel Administrator Garfield. Some of the plants ignoring the order appear to be within the fuel-saving ruling.

Pittsburg, January 18.—Fully 200,000 men in the Pittsburg district did not report for work this morning and manufacturing authorities said that this number would be increased by 50,000 others at noon, when the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company and other factories still in operation had cleaned up their work for the shutdown. Among the closed mills are many making supplies for the government, including one which has a contract for 100,000 tons of projectile steel.

9,597 COAL ORDERS FILLED BY SCHOOLS

W. B. Puckett, who was appointed by Mayor Candler to organize forces for and supervise the sale of coal at the various city schools when it became necessary last Saturday to relieve the acute coal situation, yesterday made a comprehensive report to the mayor of the city coal that had been sold at each school.

The sales began Saturday afternoon and continued daily until Wednesday, during which time 9,597 orders were taken and filled. These orders were all for small lots of coal, a limit of 100 pounds to the order having been placed by the mayor. About 457 tons of coal were distributed in this way and $2,742.20 was collected therefor.

The amount of coal sold at the various schools varied from 3 to 25 tons, according to the neighborhood in which the schools are located. The salesmen at the Crew Street school turned in $200.55 as the result of their sales. This was the highest amount turned in from any school, and $3.90, turned in by the salesmen at the Georgia Avenue school, was the lowest amount.

There are now about 730 tons of coal on hand in the schools of the city, although several of them have no coal on hand at all, the entire amount having been taken away by eager buyers who could not otherwise obtain a supply.

CONVOYING WARSHIP RAMMED THE TEXAN

An Atlantic Port, January 18.—The Hawaiian-American line steamship Texan, which was in a collision at sea last Monday, arrived here safely today under her own steam. It became known that she was rammed by a convoying warship, which punched a large hole in her port side.

The Texan's watertight bulkheads saved her from sinking. Several compartments were full of water when the big merchantman steamed slowly into port. As far as could be learned, the Texan made her return voyage from the scene of the accident unescorted. It was said that none of the crew was injured.

The vessel was taken in charge by coast guard craft when she entered the harbor. She will be drydocked for repairs.

$50,000,000 TO HOUSE WORKERS IN SHIPYARDS

Washington, January 18.—The administration bill authorizing the expenditure of $50,000,000 for purchase of lands near shipyards upon which to erect houses for the use of shipyard employees was passed today by the senate after brief debate. The bill now goes to the house.

Cures Colds the World Over.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Cure for Colds and Grip, is used by every Civilized Nation and has a larger sale in the United States than the combined sales of all other Cold and Grip tablets. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

ATLANTA MERCHANT PRAISES VITONA

Suffered Long From Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism.

RESTORED TO NORMAL WEIGHT.

"I am sixty-four years old, but I feel much younger since I began taking Vitona," said Mr. P. T. Moreland, who lives at 337 South Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

"I was suffering from kidney trouble, and also had a very bad case of rheumatism in my shoulders, which would cause me lots and lots of pain. And the pains in my back were something awful.

"I also suffered from indigestion.

"A friend of mine recommended Vitona to me one day, and that friend talked with so much confidence in Vitona, that I gave it a trial—I am certainly glad that I did, for now I can eat anything my appetite calls for and it does not hurt me. Those awful pains in my back and shoulders have disappeared. My weight is normal once more and I consider myself in good health again."

And still they come. Every day some good man or woman testifies to the good Vitona does.

Just try it yourself and you will be shouting VITONA just as these folks do.

On sale at any of Cone's three stores, Atlanta.—(adv.)

You'll Find It At

Kamper's

492-498 Peachtree Street
Phone Ivy 5000
U. S. Food License 21,709

Deliveries

Place your Orders Saturday for Monday's Delivery. Our store will close at noon Monday in compliance with the order of the national fuel administration. We will make the regular morning and afternoon deliveries on Monday.

Soap Special

Ten Bars of Polo Soap for 39c
Ten Bars of Lennox Soap for 58c

White Flour

Kamper's Best Pastry Flour; 24-lb. bag $1.70
Limit, one bag to a customer.

Cottage Cheese

Fresh shipment of Cottage Cheese; small tub 15c
In bulk, per lb. 20c

BLOCK'S
Oyster Crackers
IN CARTONS

JOHN G. CATO

Opposite Postoffice, 32 Walton St.,
Brooks County Ham King
Home of Cato's Famous Pork Sausage.

Everybody wants what they want when they want it. (We have it.) (Don't sell coal or whisky.)

No. 10 Pure Lard $2.55
No. 10 Pure Compound . $2.20
Cato's Famous Pork Sausage 30c
Smoked Hog Jowls, for boiling 27½c
Brooks County Hams . . 30c

Some very fancy dressed Poultry, Pig Hams, Shoulders and some dainty little Pig Tongues fresh and fine, per lb. 25c

THANK YOU! HURRY BACK!

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

HAMILTON GROCERY CO.
Successors to Tappan & Co.
75 S. Broad St.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY

12 boxes Blue Hen Matches. 10¢
Borax, 20c size, 20-Mule Team . . . . 15¢
Borax, 25c size, 20-Mule Team . . . . 17¢
Borax, 10c size, 20-Mule Team . . . . 7¢
Grandma's Washing Powder 3¢
Gold Dust "Twin" . . . . . 4¢
Pearline, "Pyle's," 2 for . . 5¢
Cottolene, No. 10 . . . . $2.15
Cottolene, No. 4 . . . . . 90¢
Snowdrift, No. 10 . . . . $2.25
Meal, "Waterground," per peck . . . . 55¢
Plenty Fresh and Storage Eggs.
Fresh, Fat Hens, dressed, per lb. . . . . 29¢
Backbones and Spareribs, all Georgia raised . . . 28¢
Pig Middlings, streaked . . 28¢

IF IT'S PORK SAUSAGE We Beat the World.
SPECIALS EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY
75 S. Broad St.

Buchanan & Shelton
62 North Forsyth St.
Ivy 2946-7508.

Churngold Butterine, per lb. 35c
Red Ribbon Butter, the butter of all butters, per lb. . 60c
Meadowgold or Brookfield Butter, per lb. 55c
Grandmother's Pure Leaf Lard—
No. 10 Pail $2.95
No. 5 Pail $1.60
Silver Prunes, per lb. . . . 25c
Log Cabin Syrup, per can . . . . . 25c and 50c
Old-Fashioned Buckwheat, per lb. 12½c

J. H. BURGESS & CO.
115 WHITEHALL ST.
No. 5 Silver Leaf Lard . $1.33
No. 4 Snowdrift 88c
Small Pig Hams 25c
Native Ribs 25c
Home-Dressed Poultry.
115 WHITEHALL ST.

Downs Bros.
175 W. Mitchell—283 Peters.
5c and 10c Stores
Men's $2.50 Flannel Shirts, $1.50, Saturday Only.

BROYLES'
MOTHER SAYS:
Try Broyles' New Bread

No. 3 SAUER KRAUT Per Can 15c	No. 3 Lye Hominy Per Can 13c	No. 2 RED BEANS Per Can 14c	16 oz. Loaf Butter Made BREAD 8c
No. 3 SWEET Potatoes Per Can 15c	No. 3 PUMPKIN Per Can 14c	GRAPE and APPLE JELLY Per Glass 10c	Meal Per Pound 4 1-2c
Pink Salmon Per Can 18c	No. 2 Early June PEAS Per Can 15c	10 Pounds ONIONS 39c	Spotless Cleanser Per Can 4c
No. 3 Pie Peaches Per Can 15c	No. 3 Stokely BEETS Per Can 15c	BROYLES' LIBERTY Coffee Per Lb. 25c	No. 5 Blue Karo Syrup 39c

"Another Cup Please!"

WE DELIVER WE DELIVER

SERVE YOUR GUESTS KENNY'S COFFEE OR TEA—THEY WILL ASK FOR MORE—IT IS ALWAYS ENJOYED.

PHONES:
Main 200
Main 559
Atlanta 559

DON'T FORGET
KENNY'S
WE DELIVER

82 Whitehall Street

Saturday Specials

Demonstration of Libby's Sliced Pineapple and Asparagus Tips.
White Peas, lb. 10c
No. 2 Lady Peas . . . 35c
Log Cabin Maple Syrup, Pts. 25c; Qts. . 50c
Pancake and Buckwheat Flour, pkg. . 15c
Fresh Country Butter.
Bulk Mincemeat.

Pork Chops, lb. 30c
Pork Hams 30c
Pork Sausage 25c
Pork Shoulders 25c
Boiling Meat 25c
Fancy Turkeys 40c
Hens 33c
Rabbits 25c
White Provision Co. Cornfield Hams . . . 30c

THE PLAZA
No. 3 South Broad St.

CORNFIELD HAMS
8 to 10-lb. Average 30c
Kingan's Bacon in Cartons 50c
Fresh Rabbits 30c
All-Pork Sausage, lb. 30c
Fancy North Carolina Turkeys . . . 40c
Fancy Geese, Ducks and Hens.

Union Meat Market
15-17 W. ALABAMA. WE DELIVER.
Main 3144-3145—Atlanta 928.

CASH GROCERY CO.

COTTOLENE
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

No 10 Cottolene $2.19

12 Pounds Pure WHITE FLOUR 79c

Fresh Pork Shoulders . . 25c
Fancy Beef Roast 22c
Colquit County Hams 28½c
Colquit County Genuine Smoked Bacon 29c

113 Whitehall

BUEHLER BROS.
114 WHITEHALL ST.

Fine Breakfast Bacon . . . . 38¢ and 42¢
Fresh Dressed HENS, lb. 30¢
Fancy Fresh Dressed Friers . . . . 35¢
Pork Chops . . . . 30¢
Fresh Country BUTTER. 45¢
Prime Rib Roast . 20¢ & 22¢
Round Steak . . . . . . 25¢
Loin Steak . . . . 25¢
Porterhouse Steak . . . . 28¢
All-Pork Sausage . . . . 30¢
Mixed Sausage . . . . . 18¢
Lamb Hindquarters . . . 25¢
Lamb Forequarters . . . 20¢
Chuck Steak . . . 18¢ & 20¢
Hamburger Steak . . . . 20¢
All-Smoked Sausage . . . 22¢
Regular Hams . . . . . . 30¢

PACKING HOUSE MARKET
114 WHITEHALL ST.

Sanitary MARKET CO.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE

TODAY

ROUND ROAST 20c
SMALL, LEAN PIG SIDES 22½c
LEAF FAT, FOR LARD 22½c
SMALL PORK SHOULDERS 24c
SMALL PORK HAMS 26c
PORK LOIN ROAST 27½c
BACKBONE, PLENTY MEAT . . 27½c
ROUND STEAK 25c

Green Ground Bone, 5c
8 UPTOWN MARKETS

Fulton Market Fish Did It

Atlantans are eating more fish than ever before.

There are two good reasons:

The Fulton Market has shown them that fish eating is most healthy and less expensive than a meat diet, and—

The Fulton Market has made "Hooverizing" popular by supplying Atlanta at all times with fish as fresh and good and sweet as can be had right at the coast.

Time for You To Try It Out

If you haven't become a REGULAR fish eater, try it out NOW. You will enjoy food conservation when you eat Fulton Market fish.

On the list now are the finest Halibut, Trout, Snapper, Mackerel, Pompano, Smelts, Oysters and Finnan Haddie. The poultry, too, is fine—Geese, Hens, Fryers.

We GUARANTEE everything you get from the

Fulton Market
25-27 E. Alabama St.
Phone Main 1500

National Economy Store
142 Whitehall Cor. Trinity

When reading our prices consider our Quality. "IT'S THE BEST."

California Evaporated Apples 15c
Extra Fine Prunes . . . 10c
Uneeda Biscuit, two pkgs. with any purchase of 20c 11c
Pickled Pig Feet, each . 4½c
Hamburger Steak . . 17½c
Beef Liver 15c
Fine Bananas, doz. . . . 10c
Irish Potatoes, lb. . . . 4c
Fresh Rutabagas, lb. . . 4c
Fresh Fine Cabbage, lb . 4c

A Complete Delicatessen Dept. in connection.

Special Boiled Ham . . 45c

Cor. Whitehall and Trinity Ave.

PINK CHERRY
Cor. Pryor & Houston
"SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"

JUST RECEIVED Shipment FINE FRESH OYSTERS
Extra Select, per qt. . . . 60c
Stews, per qt. 50c
Kingan's Plantation Style Breakfast Bacon, sliced or piece . . 40c
Dold's Niagara Hams, 8 to 12 lbs. 32½c
Cornfield Hams 32½c
Extra Fancy Fresh Country Butter 45c
Fresh Pig Hams 30c

We have a good stock of Fine, Fresh, Home-dressed Hens, Turkeys, Fryers, Ducks, Geese, Rabbits.

Fruits and Vegetables.

FRESH FISH AT BARFIELD'S
17 E. ALABAMA ST.
(Just Off Whitehall.)

Never before has our supply of Fresh Fish been more complete. Did you ever notice the freshness of Barfield's Fish? They have the original river or seacoast flavor. In our special offerings this week you will find

Fla. Speckled Trout
Spanish Mackerel
Red Snapper
Snapper Steak
Sea Bass (fine for baking)
Trout Steaks
And Many Others.

Remember we handle no frozen fish

Home-Dressed Poultry.
RABBITS.

BARFIELD FISH CO.
17 E. ALABAMA ST.

SERVE U MARKET AT SAVE U PRICES
23 South Broad Street

Resolved: To Make This YOUR Meat Market

Are you undecided as to what will please hubby for the evening meal? Are you tired of the simple roasts and fries, day after day, and just longing for something different?

Or are you tired of shoe leather steaks and tasteless roasts?

Come to us, let us suggest something. We know of meat cuts that make excellent meals when properly prepared, and that are not generally asked for, while our steaks, roasts, chops and poultry are always the best that the market affords. A trial will prove this to you, and especially if we "Serve-U Pork Sausage."

COX BROS.
23 South Broad St.

Use Constitution Want Ads

PARLEYS ON PEACE AGAIN IN PROGRESS AT BREST-LITOVSK

Despite Apparently Insuperable Barriers, the Central Powers and the Bolsheviki Are Trying to Reach Agreement.

RUMANIA THREATENED BY NINTH RUSS ARMY

Two Hours Given Rumania in Which to Allow the Russians a Free Passage Thro' Jassy.

New York, January 18.—(By Associated Press. From European Cables of the Day.)—Notwithstanding the apparently almost insuperable barrier that was reported to exist between the Austro-Germans and the Bolshevik representatives at the Brest-Litovsk conference growing out of the demands of the Teutonic allies, Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, has agreed to a continuation of the discussions. Nothing has come through to show the trend they are taking.

An agreement has been reached, however, between the Teutonic allies and the Ukrainian delegates, as to the future status of Ukraine. According to an official German communication, the agreement was arrived at "during a private meeting," and marks "a decisive step forward."

RUSS THREAT TO RUMANIA.

Whether the ultimatum by Russia to Rumania calling for the instant release of members of the Bolsheviki arrested in Rumania has been answered is not known, but a Petrograd dispatch says a new crisis has arisen over an ultimatum sent by the revolutionary committee of the Russian army demanding the free passage through the Rumanian capital of Russian troops.

The political unrest in Germany continues unabated, and Chancellor von Hertling again has postponed his speech to the main committee of the reichstag in answer to the war aims announced by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd-George.

RUSSIAN ARMY MENACES RUMANIA.

Perograd, January 18.—A dangerous stage has arisen in the relations between Rumania and the Bolsheviki. A two hours' ultimatum has been sent to the Rumanian military authorities by the revolutionary committee of the Ninth Russian army demanding free passage of Russian troops through Jassy, the temporary capital of Rumania.

London, January 18.—The latest threat of the Bolsheviki to cause the arrest of the Rumanian royal family has created no surprise among the Rumanian authorities of London. Some time ago the Bolsheviki sent troops to Jassy under the leadership of the Bulgarian reactionary, Rakovsky, to arrest General Tcherbatcheff, commander on the Russian-Rumanian front, and at the same time to seize the Rumanian royal family and the members of the government. General Tcherbatcheff, however, succeeded in capturing the ring-leaders of the movement, and, with the assistance of the Rumanian army, disarmed 15,000 Bolshevik irregulars. The Belshevik ultimatum recently issued demanded the release of these ring-leaders.

The Rumanian army has refrained from armed conflict with the Bolsheviki, but, it is declared, will not tolerate any plans on Rumanian soil against the royal family or the Rumanian people. King Ferdinand and the royal family are still in Jassy, cut off from the world and living almost entirely upon canned food, with bread three times a week.

GERMANY AGREES WITH THE UKRAINE.

Berlin, January 18.—(Via London.)—After an address to the peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk on Wednesday by Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik foreign minister, the Russians agreed to a continuation of the discussions.

The German foreign secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, addressed the delegates after M. Trotzky and moved that they should begin discussion in a businesslike manner of four points proposed by the Russian delegation. To this M. Trotzky agreed. The next sitting was fixed for Thursday.

On the resumption of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk Wednesday, it was officially stated today a settlement in principle of the questions concerning the future political relations of the central powers and the Ukrainians was reached during a private meeting with the Ukrainian delegates.

This settlement, says the official comment, marked "a decisive step forward."

LENINE JEALOUS OF TROTZKY.

Stockholm, January 18.—Relations between Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky are growing more strained daily. The Petrograd correspondent of The Helsingfors Huvudstadsbladets reports. Lenine is said to be displeased both at the way Trotzky continuously occupies the public eye and at the foreign policy which Lenine believes is contrary to the best interests of the Russian revolution.

Trotzky formulates his own foreign policy without regard to what Lenine advises and often without submitting questions to the premier.

Friends of Lenine, the correspondent adds, declare that he intends to submit his resignation to the congress of workmen's and soldiers' delegates in order to force a vote of confidence or lack of confidence.

KERENSKY FINDS REFUGE IN SWEDEN.

Petrograd, January 18.—The Vechernia Vremya, which resumed publication this afternoon for the first time since the Bolshevik revolution, says Alexander P. Kerensky now is in Sweden. He asserts that Kerensky fled to Novo Tcherkask, General Kaldines' capital in the Don Cossack region, after the defeat of the Kerensky forces at Gatchina, arriving there early in December.

Kerensky, according to The Vechernia Vremya, sought an interview with Kaledines, but the hetman of the Don Cossacks declined to meet him, saying he was "too busy" to see the once most popular man in Russia. Kerensky, disguised, then fled to Finland, previously having spent the night in General Rodzianko's house at Novo Tcherkask. Later he made his way into Sweden.

GERMAN ATTITUDE TO BE EXPLAINED.

Copenhagen, January 18.—A declaration—either through the chancellor's coming speech or in the form of a special proclamation—is expected this week regarding Germany's attitude toward Polish, Lithuanian and Lettish territories, according to a Berlin dispatch to a Copenhagen newspaper.

Concerning Poland, the declaration is expected to state that Germany is "both politically and economically disinterested," and with regard to Lithuania and Courland they are "to remain politically independent, but closely joined with Germany in an economic alliance."

FERMENT FEARED IN PETROGRAD.

London, January 18.—News from Russia in the morning papers adds nothing to yesterday's report of the Russo-Rumanian relations and the former emperor's escape, nor does it make clear whether the constituent assembly will meet today as reported previously.

Dispatches from Petrograd indicate that ferment in the city is likely if the assembly meet.

The correspondent of The Daily News says trouble of some kind is almost certain. The feeling among the soldiers of the Petrograd garrison, a Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail says, is becoming more divided and the government cannot place full reliance on them as it could a month ago.

MOB PLUNDERING RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

Petrograd, January 18.—(Via London.)—A Russian official communication issued today announces that the commissioners for food and communications have urged the workmen's councils to stop at nothing to establish order on the railways by organizing special detachments of the Red Guard and other contingents.

The communication says the railways now are in the power of a plundering mob and that the tranpsort service is entirely disorganized, a fact which is causing the worst possible effect upon the starving regions and the army.

GERMANY WANTS FORMER CZARINA.

Petrograd, January 18.—Maxim Gorky's newspaper, Novaia Zhizn, asserts that the German delegates in Petrograd asked the representatives of the government commissioners to permit the former empress and some other members of the late imperial household related to Emperor William to travel to Germany. The request not only was categorically refused, but was the immediate cause of a decision to try the former imperial personages.

New February Numbers of

Columbia Records

Vernon Stiles sings the Song that won the Soldiers

When you hear this recording of "Then You'll Remember Me," you will understand why Vernon Stiles won such a great patriotic triumph as official instructor in singing at Camp Devens.

A2435—$1.00

A Record Worthy of Rigoletto's Famous Quartette

As a rainbow soars and disappears amid storm clouds, so contrasting emotions of love and hate mingle in this wonderful recording of the Boston Opera artists.

49259—$1.50

There is a Columbia Grafonola in every Y.M.C.A. and Knights of Columbus Army Hut. Send some records to your soldier.

Oscar Seagle sings "There's a Long, Long Trail"

The song the soldiers are singing everywhere. Writes one from France: "We sing it under shell fire as a kind of prayer—you ought to get it; then you will be singing it when I am."

A2452—$1.00

The only "Butterfly" record of the only Japanese Prima donna

Madame Miura, the only Japanese in grand opera, now sings exclusively for Columbia. She has chosen for her first "Butterfly" record that most appealing melody, "*One Fine Day.*"

49260—$1.50

Barrientos in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"

When Barrientos sings "Deh vieni non tardar" you will not wonder at poor Figaro's jealousy as he hears this exquisite love song, much too tender and true for any imaginary lover. A wonderful recording of Mozart's most beautiful aria.

48651—$3.00

Columbia Grafonola Price $215 With electric motor, $240

The Paulist Choristers

Father Finn and his Paulist Choristers, who were decorated by the French Academy and concluded a triumphant European tour by appearing before Pope Pius X, now record exclusively for Columbia. Their pure voices make music truly sacred in "*Veni Jesu*" and "*Alleluia Haec Dies.*"

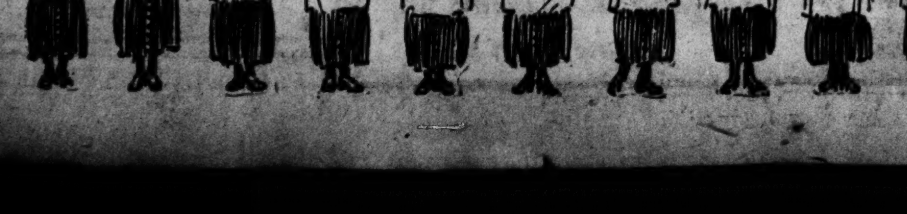
A2449—75c

Remember that these are only a few numbers from the splendid Columbia February list that totals over 39 records.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.



AMUSEMENTS

Thurston, the Magician.

(Coming to the Atlanta.)

Thurston is "the" magician of this generation and general opinion has it that he stands alone among the magicians of the world. This famous artist will appear at the Atlanta theater all next week, starting Tuesday, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Here is a Yankee boy, beginning his career in a small town in Ohio, going to a public school, doing simple little tricks with cards, coins and a high hat for the mystification of the neighbors, carrying the idea further and evolving it all into an art, making money, making friends and making people laugh and wonder. If ever a man captured the world and used it for his own amusement and profit, it is Thurston. He has given a new life and added so many brilliant sensations to his program this season that the art of magic has been fairly revolutionized. The charm of newness applies to the entire program. The scope of the Thurston operations is indicated by the titles of his mysteries, the more notable of them being "Do the Spirits Come Back?" "Mephisto's Daughter," "Every Woman's Wish," "The Artist's Dream" and "The Materialization of Ghosts." The advance sale of seats is already large. For the convenience of the public the Atlanta theater box office is kept open daily from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Four Shows Saturday.

(At Loew's Grand Theater.)

There will be four performances of the vaudeville bill at Loew's Grand theater today, and the first showing of Tom Mix in the photo-play, "Cupid's Round-Up," will start promptly at 1 o'clock. The headline feature of the vaudeville bill is a clever farce comedy called "A Midnight Appeal." Other features are the Three Moriarty Sisters in songs and dances; Adonis and his posing dog; Chong and Moy, a Chinese singing and dancing novelty; Tom Farron with a comedy monologue.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Lyric.)

An entertainment distinctly worth while will be offered at the Lyric for the last time today. The headliner is an act called "The Headliners," a theatrical satire which is one of the best vaudeville acts offered in Atlanta for some time. Particularly good, too, are the offerings of Jack Marley, a rapid fire monologist, and Gertrude Long and Spencer Ward, a musical number. Next week Mrs. Eva Fay, the wonder worker, who answers all kinds of questions, will be the headline act for the whole week and unusually large audiences are expected at every performance.

"Birth of a Nation."

(At the Criterion.)

The advance sale for "The Birth of a Nation," coming next week to the Criterion, continues today at the box office. Seats can be secured for each or any of the four performances to be given every day next week. Nine hundred seats are being offered at the popular price of 25 cents. The theater will be open Monday, as usual, arrangements having been made for the heating of the theater by electricity. The hours for the beginning of the shows are 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15 and 8:30 p. m. A large orchestra will render music for every show of the week.

GET RID OF THE TICK TO RAISE BIG STEERS

New Orleans, January 18.—How cattle tick eradication in Oklahoma has made possible the raising of an 1,100-pound steer as a yearling was explained by F. C. Chandler, state superintendent of live stock inspection for Oklahoma, in an address delivered at the concluding session here tonight of the annual conference of employees in fourteen southern states of the United States bureau of animal industry. Mr. Chandler said not many years ago a steer had to be 4 years old to weigh 750 pounds.

"It is our patriotic duty to dip 100 per cent of our cattle every fourteen days," Mr. Chandler said. "Meat production must be stimulated and the best way to stimulate it is to eliminate the fever tick. Every cow that dies from fever dies for the kaiser."

T. C. Scroggs, manager of the local stock yards, advocated refusal of loans on ticky cattle as an aid in eradicating the tick.

Dr. B. H. Ransom, chief of the zoological division of the bureau of animal industry, traced the history of the tick from 400 B. C. to the present time.

Many of the Washington experts will visit tick-infested parishes of Louisiana tomorrow and address meetings of farmers.

WANTED FOR GEM THEFT, SWETT IS SHOT TO DEATH

Los Angeles, Cal., January 18.—Raymond A. Swett, who escaped from arresting officers here, last April when they tried to apprehend him on the charge of having stolen jewels valued at $40,000 from the home of William Wrigley at Pasadena, was shot and killed last night in El Paso, Texas, according to a telegram received here today from the El Paso police.

The telegram said Swett was killed while attempting a burglary. Swett, who was known here as a dentist, fled eastward after eluding arrest and was arrested at Mobile, Ala., on a charge of having impersonated an officer of the United States army.

The police said Swett had served several terms in penitentiaries in various states.

Rural Carriers Named.

Washington, January 18.—(Special.) Joseph R. Spence was today appointed rural carrier on Route No. 3, Camilla, and William D. Rutherford on Route 3, Douglasville.

RAIL BOARD POWERS SHOWN BY CANDLER

Many Short Lines Not Taken Over by Government—Commission's Rulings Subject to Revision by M'Adoo.

Upon the return Friday of Chairman C. M. Candler, of the state railroad commission, from Washington, where he attended conference of various committees of the National Association of Railway and Public Utility commissions and Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo, a statement was issued from the commission, setting forth that numerous short-line railroads in Georgia have not so far been taken under federal control, and that the jurisdiction of the state railroad commission over them remains the same as before the order of the president assuming control of the railroads, while as to roads under federal control, the powers of the state commission will be exercised as heretofore, but always subject to the supreme authority of the president, delegated for the time to the director general.

The statement also goes into the question of the rate-making powers of the director general.

Chairman Candler is vice president of the national association, chairman of the association's executive committee and a member of the association's legislative committee, and was therefore thrown in intimate touch with federal railroad control phases as they affect state commissions, while in Washington.

Statement of Commission.

The statement is as follows:

It was developed that the president has not under his proclamation taken over the operations of all the railroads in the country, but only such as are deemed necessary to the proper conduct of the war—the roads not taken over are the small short lines having practically no interstate traffic. The director has not designated by name the roads taken over nor those not taken over.

A short line constituting part of a system or controlled or operated as part of a system is probably under the control of the director general.

The state commissioners are somewhat uncertain, therefore, as to numerous little roads located in their several states. In Georgia, for example, the Lawrenceville branch railroad, from Suwanee to Lawrenceville, 10 miles, owned or controlled by the Southern railway, may have been taken over as a part of the Southern railway system, while the Savannah, Hinesville and Western, a little independent 10-mile line in southeast Georgia, is not taken over.

Chairman Candler will probably recommend to the Georgia commission at its next meeting that a list of Georgia railroads be sent to the diretcor general with the request that he indicate the roads taken over, so that the commission may definitely know over what roads his paramount authority extends and those under the exclusive jurisdiction, at present, of the state commission.

Washington is swarming with officials of the non-system short lines, who desire their roads taken over on the same terms as the big systems. They are making strong fights before the senate and house committees, considering the administration bills, for such amendment as will clearly define their status and provide fair compensation for the use of their properties.

Will Travel "Rocky Road."

These railroad bills, although administration measures as originally introduced, will travel "rocky" roads before passage. Mr. Candler thinks that whatever is done ought to be done quickly and without unnecessary delay.

The question of government ownership or permanent government control looms largely and many public men seem to think this will be an issue in the next presidential campaign. The decision as to such an issue will depend large upon the present government operations just undertaken as a war measure. Congressional members of both parties are already "shying" at it.

Another interesting and vitally important question discussed with the director general was his power as to rate-making, both interstate and intrastate, and to what extent, if at all, state jurisdiction over intrastate rates has been impaired.

The director general was very firm and positive in his opinion (and his purpose) as to his power to prescribe rates, both freight and passenger, without reference to the powers heretofore respectively exercised by the interstate commerce commission and the state commissions. He stated that except as seemed absolutely necessary, however, it was not his purpose to prescribe new rates, but that it was his purpose to leave these questions, as in normal times, to the proper commissions, with the right and power in him, however, to veto any action of the commissions, as seemed wise at the time.

Carriers, he said, should continue, until otherwise indicated by him in general or special orders, to go in the past customary manner and after the usual procedure, to the interstate commerce commission and their respective state commissions, for such rates, ratings, classifications, rules, etc., as they might desire.

Consult With Commissions.

He further stated that it was his desire and purpose, as far as was practicable, to advise and consult with the state commissions, in questions relating to or affecting their respective communities, and that he desired the state commissions to communicate with him freely on any questions arising within their jurisdiction, under his orders.

He also urged that the state commissions order new constructions and capital expenditures by the carriers under their jurisdiction only where the necessity for such expenditures is plain and urgent.

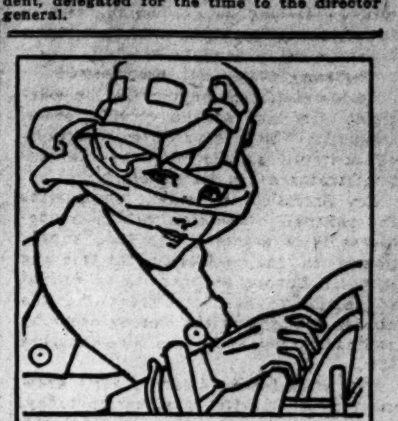
He also urged that for the essential conservation of fuel, motive power, equipment and man power, the state commissions should allow and direct the discontinuance of superfluous and unnecessary passenger train service, and that the commission do all in their power to discourage all but really necessary passenger travel. All the motive power, baggage and passenger car equipment in the country is needed for troop movements.

He suggested that the commissions urge upon their constituencies patriotic willingness to deny themselves some of the heretofore conveniences of schedules and trains, that their sons in the army and the needs of the country-at-large might be served.

Mr. McAdoo's remarks as to the task now on the country—winning a world war—were earnest, forceful and impressive. Every citizen and every interest must not only cooperate with the government, but if needs be, must be inconvenienced and willingly make sacrifices for the country's good.

The state commissions have not been abolished—their functions have not been lessened—but the president is exercising war powers—these are large and under them his authority is paramount.

The powers of the state commissions will be exercised as heretofore, but always subject to the supreme authority of the president, delegated for the time to the director general.



Wind Roughened Skins Soothed by Cuticura

When you return from your auto ride smear the face and rub the hands with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, and continue bathing three minutes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 5A, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

The High Cost of Winter *and* Your Next Winter's Suit

Everything pertaining to living this winter has cost you more than that of last winter, *including wool clothing.*

The advance over last season's prices are now materially felt.

The high cost of winter is marching on. Another advance is already accounted for—forced on manufacturers and consequently retailers—which will reach us—and you—by another winter, and will be more deeply felt.

It is our privilege to know of this in advance and to tell you so. This information is no more than the obligation we feel toward our customers.

Buy your next Winter's Suit now.

Styles will not change materially—some not at all. The good wool Suit already provided is the suit you will prize at the opening of the cold season next Fall—*Buy them now.*

$20 to $45

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

3-5-7 Whitehall

War Savings Stamps—Office

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

Atlanta—New York—Paris

A Little White Sale (*Third Floor*)

Children's Undermuslins—Half Price

Reductions thick and fast on mussed undermuslins for little folk. Pants, gowns, corset covers and petticoats of the same exact workmanship and excellent materials that you are accustomed to find in the muslinwear for older folk. The reductions are one-half.

Children's pants, trimmed in embroidery, small sizes, 2 to 4. 25c kind at 13c.

Children's gowns, 4 to 16 years, trimmed in lace and embroidery. 50c to $1.50 kinds at 25c to 75c.

Corset covers, 34 to 36. Formerly 49c to $1.00, now 30c to 50c.

Petticoats, sizes 6 to 12. Formerly 25c to 50c, now 13c to 25c.

Also—a small group of children's knitted and outing sleeping garments at Half Price.

Spring Dresses For Juniors, of Silk

Spring and her sweet idea bring a thousand visions of a thousand things, but none of them is sweeter than these lovely dresses for girls and young women, in all the new shades. $19.75 to $29.75.

A Great New Shop!

About March 1, 1918, we will move into our new store—at 86, 88, 90, 92, 94 and 96 Whitehall Street—about 60 normal paces from our present location. The exact date will be announced later.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

TEACHERS TO HELP EXEMPTION BOARDS

Will Be Organized Into Corps of "Occupational Assistants"—Local Boards Made Enlistment Bureaus.

Major Joel B. Mallett, in charge of the administration of the selective service law for Georgia in the office of the adjutant general, has received from Provost Marshal General Crowder a call upon the teachers of Georgia, asking their organization into a corps of "occupational assistants" to local exemption boards for the purpose of card indexing all registrants subject to call according to their individual adaptability for service in special branches of the nation's armed forces.

The appeal for this aid comes from both the provost marshal general and from President Woodrow Wilson, and the governor and the adjutant general are asked to supervise the organization and co-operation of the teachers in Georgia, while all local organizations are to be worked out by city and county school superintendents in conjunction with local boards.

Index Cards Go to Washington.

So urgent and immediate does the provost marshal general regard the need for the information afforded by the card index he has directed that the index cards be sent directly to Washington each day, instead of coming through the regular channel of the office of the adjutant general. No inquiry or request for information or instructions, however, is to go to Washington, but must be made to the adjutant general.

The purpose of the card index of the adaptability of registrants for special service is two-fold.

First, it will give the provost marshal general definite and immediately available information as to just where he can get men for any sort of special service whenever they may be needed.

Second, this syste will approximate for registrants the same choice of service as under the voluntary enlistment system.

Made Enlistment Bureaus.

Coincidental with order inaugurating the card index system, the provost marshal general promulgated an order which suspends sections of the selective service regulations permitting registrants to enlist upon a certificate from local boards that the applicant for enlistment would not be needed to fill an immediate quota of the draft. In lieu of this the local boards are constituted practically as enlistment bureaus themselves, and whenever a registrant wishes to enlist voluntarily he applies to his local board for immediate induction into whatever branch of service may be his choice.

The provost marshal general has sent to the adjutant general detail and specific instructions which will be forwarded to local boards, as to how and the promptitude with which they shall report to Washington all special and voluntary inductions into any branch of the service, promptness in reporting such inductions being important, so that the provost marshal general can prevent the overcrowding of any branch of the service or particular training camp or station and may see that other branches and stations are properly supplied.

"Peoples tumultuous. Feverish countrysides. Latin-America, sun-struck and mad."

The Mexican Problem

By
C. W. BARRON

Business men interested in oil development anywhere, should read Mr. Barron's fascinating story of the marvelous Tampico oil fields.

Those holding land in Mexico will be interested in his analysis of the land question.

Mr. Barron has been studying Mexico for 40 years. His conclusions are not based on snap judgment.

With Map and illustrations $1.00 net

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AMUSEMENTS

ATLANTA THEATER
All Week, Commencing Tues. Jan. 22
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
The Wonder Show of the World
FIND the rest of this picture ?
THURSTON THE MAGICIAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
PRICES—NIGHTS, 25c to $1.00
MATINEES, 25c, 50c, 75c

B. F. KEITH'S LYRIC
THURS., FRI. AND SAT.
THE HEADLINERS
and Four Other Keith Acts
Next Week—Mrs. Eva Fay

Loew's GRAND
Continuous..................1 to 11 P. M.
Photoplay....................1 P. M. Promptly
Vaudeville..............2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M.
Afternoons 10, 15c; Nights 10, 20, 30c
(Including War Tax)
4—COMPLETE SHOWS SATURDAY—4
5—BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—5
TOM MIX
In Photoplay, "Cupid's Round-Up"

THE CRITERION
OPEN MONDAY
Electrically Heated
SEATS ON SALE
--TODAY--
D. W. GRIFFITH'S Original
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
4 SHOWS DAILY:
10:45 2:00 5:15 8:30
Orchestra Each Performance.
900 SEATS 25c
Other Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
NEXT WEEK
THE CRITERION

MANY DIVORCE CASES FILED DURING JANUARY

Love is not one long sweet dream after all, if the one hundred and one divorce cases, filed for the January term in the superior court under Judge Bell, are any indication. Of all the various suits that come up for trial in this court, the first entered on the records was a divorce suit, and the last an annulment case.

Deputy Clerk Clark Lewis, of superior court, announced Friday that at 9 o'clock this morning Judge Bell will call the appearance docket for the January term. The superior courts will convene the first Monday in March, and the cases on this docket will be taken up then. A jury will also be empanelled by Judge Bell on Monday for the purpose of taking default and consent verdicts.

The criminal division of the superior court will be reconvened the first Monday in February, according to an announcement given out by Judge Ben Hill, who returned Friday from Annapolis, where he placed his son in a naval preparatory school.

Omission of One Word Changes the Meaning Of Water Power Story

Stories have often been told of the changes which can be made in the meaning of a sentence, paragraph or story by the omission or insertion of a single word, or by the uncontrolled antics of a simple little comma. That august body, the supreme court of the United States, has even been called upon, more times than one, to decide the issue in arguments which originated from a cause of this character.

There was a story on the front page of Thursday morning's Constitution, the sense of which was entirely reversed by an error of this nature on the part of the telegraph company. The story was wired to Atlanta by J. A. Hollomon, The Constitution special correspondent at Washington, D. C., and was in reference to the effect of Secretary Garfield's closing order upon manufacturing plants operated by hydro-electric power.

The story in part, as originally wired, read:

"Electrically equipped concerns getting power from waterpower sources are NOT affected."

As it reached The Constitution office and as it appeared in Thursday's paper, it read as follows:

"Electrically equipped concerns getting power from waterpower sources are affected."

The missing word made a change in meaning that caused considerable confusion and worry for the manufacturers of Georgia who use hydro-electric power.

RESPITE IS GRANTED CONDEMNED SLAYER

Ras Jones, a negro, who was sentenced to be hanged for murder in Miller county Friday, was temporarily saved by an order of Governor Hugh M. Dorsey Friday morning, granting him a respite until February 15, in order that a petition for commutation to life imprisonment may be filed with the state prison commission.

Jones was convicted of the murder of another negro in a fight in a box car in which forty negroes were traveling to a sawmill at night. The petition for the stay of sentence stated that the fight occurred about daybreak, that both Jones and his assailant drew pistols and fired on each other, then dropped their pistols and fought "like mad tigers," each trying to throw the other out of the car, while the train was going at a speed of 25 miles per hour. Jones, it was stated, succeeded in throwing his assailant from the car.

$6 and worth it

HERE'S a good one—and a value you'll not find elsewhere.

It's a blucher, in black or tan calf or vici.

For solid comfort, easy walking and great value.

All sizes—all widths. $6.

Daniel Bros Co. 45 to 49 Peachtree

Atlanta Girl's "First Night" As New York Theater Star

The continued successes of Miss Frances Stirling Clarke as "Judy" in "Daddy Long Legs" is a source of pleasurable interest to her countless Atlanta friends. The New York Herald, of Tuesday, January 15, has the following comment on Miss Clarke's first night performance there:

"Charming her audience with her ingenuousness as the orphan Judy, Miss Frances Stirling Clarke, daughter of Peter F. Clarke, a banker in Atlanta, Ga., made her debut as leading woman in the comedy, 'Daddy Long Legs,' in Loew's Seventh Avenue theater, last night. It was her first appearance in this city after a brief tour of New England, and her entrance into stellar honors after three years' experience on the stage.

"Hearty applause greeted her throughout her portrayal of the pathos, comedy and sweetness of the little orphan who showed so much gratiture for the kindness of her friends and such great love for her unknown benefactor, who had her taken from an orphan asylum and educated in a fashionable girls' school, and on whom she had applied the sobriquet of 'Daddy Long Legs,' not knowing his real name.

"The little star, who looks and acts the part of Judy to perfection, was pleased with her success, but modest over her triumph last night, when seen after the performance by a Herald reporter. 'It is a sympathetic part to me,' she said, 'as, like the character Judy, I, too, feel that in playing it my dreams have come true. It was my greatest ambition after first having seen the play in New York to have the pleasure of acting it. I feel that the part is real, and my power to put myself in the place of Judy increases with each performance. The New York audience is delightful in its treatment of me and its sympathy with the part and the whole play.'"

The Journal-Courier, of New Haven, Conn., in commenting on "Daddy Long Legs" in that city, says of Miss Clarke:

"Frances Stirling Clarke, in the all-important role of Judy, presented the character with repose and a fine understanding of the value of contrasts. The change from the drudge at the orphanage to the young lady at the college was exceedingly well done."

A similar tribute is paid the talents of Miss Clarke by The Times-Leader and other New England papers.

APPEALS FOR HELP MADE TO GOVERNOR

Office of Executive Flooded With Appeals From People and Concerns Seeking Information on Coal Situation.

The office of Governor Hugh M. Dorsey was flooded again Friday with appeals by wire, letter and in person from people and concerns desiring information or relief in the coal situation, being unable, they stated, to get in touch with Dr. L. G. Hardman, state fuel administrator, at Commerce, Ga.

The governor referred as many as possible to the state fuel administrator, but offered his own services in cases of pressing emergency, notably for the relief of the city waterworks of Augusta; for the relief of the Georgia and Florida and the Augusta Southern railroads, which stated they were unable to get coal for operation after Friday; for the relief of suffering among citizens at Jonesboro and at Smyrna.

The governor relieved the situation at Jonesboro by authorizing the citizens there to use coal from a car which, citizens of that place who called personally upon the governor stated, had been at Jonesboro for several days, broken down and without prospect of being moved.

Gives Relief to Smyrna.

The governor, acting on the ruling of the attorney general, authorized the use of convicts at Smyrna to get wood to relieve suffering, if the people there could not get immediate relief through the fuel administration.

So far as was known here early Friday night, the Augusta waterworks and the two railroads were still without relief, though the governor had referred the matter to the state fuel administrator, and was himself undertaking to obtain help.

J. H. Fergeson, superintendent of the Augusta waterworks, sent in the appeal to the governor to aid him in getting coal to prevent the shutting down of the waterworks and cutting off the city's water supply. The governor wired the vice president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, urging him to expedite shipments of coal to Augusta, authorized by the priority order issued several days ago in favor of Augusta by Director General William G. McAdoo, at the governor's request. The governor also took the matter up with local railroad people in an effort to obtain the quickest possible relief, and also forwarded Mr. Fergeson's request to Dr. Hardman, and suggested that Mr. Fergeson endeavor to get in personal touch with the state fuel administrator.

Railroads Ask Relief.

The governor received the following telegram from D. F. Kirkland, of Augusta, asking relief for the Georgia and Florida and the Augusta Southern railroads:

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia and Florida and Augusta Southern railroads have only enough coal to operate through Friday. Endeavoring to secure through connecting lines without success so far. Situation desperate. Need eight or ten cars coal at once. If do not secure coal Friday will have to suspend operation both railroads. Can you help us? Please answer.

(Signed) D. F. KIRKLAND.
11:25 P. M.
Augusta, Ga., January 17, 1918.

The governor, in response to this request, telegraphed Dr. Hardman, Federal Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield and Director General McAdoo as follows:

Head of Georgia and Florida and Augusta Southern railroads inform me that these roads are entirely out of coal and that connecting lines refuse to assist them in obtaining fuel. If coal is not obtained at once they will have to suspend. Will you kindly take matter up and communicate with D. F. Kirkland, Augusta.

(Signed) HUGH M. DORSEY.
January 18, 1918.

Railroads Need Coal.

The first information Dr. Hardman had as to the lack of coal supply for these roads was when told of the situation by an Atlanta newspaper man over the long-distance telephone. Dr. Hardman stated that he would send R. L. J. Smith, his field secretary, to Augusta at once to look after the railroad situation, and co-operate with Albert S. Hatch, fuel administrator for Augusta.

Dr. Hardman Friday asked Charles A. Wickersham, president and general manager of the Atlanta and West Point and the Georgia railroads, to serve as chairman of a committee on traffic fuel administration.

Dr. Hardman's request to Mr. Wickersham was as follows:

"I am appointing you as chairman of traffic fuel committee for state of Georgia. I ask that you communicate with all railroads at every point of any size, especially largest cities, and ask that men be designated as traffic fuel committeemen for that section, and the names be sent to the head office here, also to you, that I may keep in touch with the situation at all points at all times."

Mr. Wickersham stated that, while he is willing to render any aid he can in the present emergency, he cannot accept this appointment, because so much of his time is taken up with the general traffic situation and similar matters that he could not give this work the attention it deserves. Mr. Wickersham offered the service of the forces of his railroads in any manner they may be able to help.

Efforts to get into communication with Dr. Hardman to learn of further developments along this line failed.

Augusta, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) Announcement was made here today that two of the railroads with headquarters in Augusta, the Augusta Southern and the Georgia and Florida, had just enough coal to operate through Sunday. Unless a supply was received tomorrow, it was said, train service would have to be suspended.

The city waterworks still has some coal, but the filtration plant cannot meet the demand for water. The people are drinking water from the river.

ATLANTA PAYS TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E. LEE TODAY

Exercises Will Be Held at 3 O'Clock in the Hall of Representatives.

Plans were completed yesterday for the celebration of the anniversary of General Robert E. Lee today by the citizens of Atlanta and Fulton county. The exercises will begin at 3 o'clock in the hall of representatives under the auspices of the confederate organizations of the city and the Council of National Defense.

Colonel J. Q. Nolan and Dr. M. Ashby Jones will be the orators of the day and Mrs. T. T. Stevens and Mrs. Hal Hentz will bestow crosses of honor on the veterans.

Miss Elliott Todhunter, daughter of Colonel Todhunter, of Missouri, will deliver a patriotic reading. The Three Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry band will furnish music. Governor Dorsey, T. J. Shepherd, commander of Camp 159, U. C. V., and Edgar Watkins, of the Council of Defense, will preside over the meeting.

Young ladies of the Julia Jackson chapter, Children of the Confederacy, will act as ushers. Special decorations have been arranged for under the direction of Mrs. R. O. Campbell and Mrs. Charles J. Haden.

Members of Atlanta Camp, No. 159, U. C. V., are requested to meet at the usual place in the state capitol at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. Important business is announced by T. J. Shepherd, the commander, and J. T. Derry, acting adjutant.

ENLISTMENT SAVED HIM PROSECUTION

Because he is now wearing a soldier's uniform, J. E. Marks, who is known to some of his friends as "Shot" Marks, will not be prosecuted in the charge of owning a gambling house, for which he was put under bond two months ago.

The case of Marks, together with that of J. A. Prater, who was arrested for gaming at the time Marks was arrested, was called for trial before Judge Andrew Calhoun in the criminal division of the superior court Thursday. Prater was adjudged guilty and given the alternative of paying $100 fine or going to jail for twelve months, but the charge against Marks was dropped on the ground that he redeemed himself by enlisting in the army.

WHOLESALE GROCERS MEET HERE JAN. 30

A meeting of the wholesale grocery men of Georgia has been called by John E. Talmadge, of Athens, at the instance of Dr. Andrew N. Soule, state food administrator, and will be held in the assembly room of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock Wednesday, January 30.

Mr. Talmadge is the state representative of the wholesale grocery men, and he called the wholesale men together at the request of Dr. Soule, in order that they may become more familiar with the food requirements and rules that have been promulgated by the state administrator, and to discuss the food administration as applied to the wholesale grocery business.

WILL USE CONVICTS FOR CUTTING WOOD

State Prison Commission Authorized to Employ Men in This Work, Attorney General Walker Rules.

Attorney General Clifford Walker presented the state prison commission with an opinion Friday afternoon authorizing the use of convicts to cut wood for the relief of the fuel shortage in Georgia.

Following this opinion Governor Hugh M. Dorsey directed a letter to Judge R. E. Davison, chairman of the prison commission, urging the commission to formulate its rules and advise county wardens, commissioners and ordinaries as to the immediate use of convicts for relieving the fuel famine.

The governor also asked that the prison commission make arrangements for the use of convicts to cut the 100 cords of wood which the trustees of the Confederate Soldiers' Home have tendered to the state, the governor stating that as much as is necessary of this wood may be used for the soldiers' home and the rest can be taken over for use at the statehouse, while the state's contract for wood supply at the capitol may be used to relieve suffering elsewhere. It was understood at the office of the prison commission that instructions will be sent out over the state at once.

Attorney General's Ruling.

The first action taken under the attorney general's ruling was when the governor, in response to an appeal from Smyrna, authorized the use of convicts there for supplying wood for relief of suffering.

The attorney general's ruling is as follows:

Hon. Robert E. Davison, Chairman State Prison Commission, State Capitol.

Dear Sir: I have before me your favor of even date wherein you make certain inquiries as to the law governing the employment of convicts in this state. In response I beg to say that the policy of the law limits the employment of the convicts to the uses expressly stated in the law itself; however, the law is always susceptible to reasonable interpretation and application and it may be modified under unusual and extraordinary circumstances. For instance, the law designates certain limits upon the hours of labor, but these hours may be modified upon occasions of accident or misfortune; the existence of famine, or pestilence or earthquake, or other serious calamity would justify a suspension or modification of the regulations of the prison department. So it follows that the existence of a state of war, world-wide in extent and cataclysmic in effect, would certainly authorize an adjustment of the rules to conditions resulting therefrom.

Answering specifically your question, I beg to advise that in my opinion where the nation is in a state of war and there follows from such condition a failure of the ordinary supply resulting in a coal and fuel famine, subjecting the people of a given county to cold, suffering and danger of disease and death, its authorities may legally employ its convicts in supplying wood without charge to paupers, and with charge not exceeding market prices to others, proceeds to be applied to expense of maintaining the convicts.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CLIFFORD WALKER,
Attorney General.
January 18, 1918.

Governor Dorsey's Letter.

The following is the governor's letter to the chairman of the state prison commission:

Judge R. E. Davison, Chairman State Prison Commission—Dear Sir: In your absence I took up the other day with Judge Patterson the matter of using the convicts in the counties throughout the state for the purpose of providing fuel for the suffering people in the state and requested him to obtain from the attorney general a ruling in the matter, and also to formulate regulation for their use in the event the attorney general held that it was legal.

I have just been handed a copy of an opinion by the attorney general in which he says that the law authorizes you to make such use of the convicts in view of the emergency existing.

I hope you will make public regulations under which they may be put to work immediately wherever conditions are acute.

I have just wired the people of Smyrna that in the event the state or county fuel administrator was unable to furnish them coal for the relief of suffering there they call upon the county commissioners or ordinary to furnish convicts for the purpose of supplying wood to the people.

I ask you to take this matter up and give immediate and specific instructions because I am afraid, if it is not done the people cannot have immediate relief.

I have just been informed by Mr. E. H. Thornton, superintendent of the Soldiers' home, that the trustees of that institution today passed resolutions authorizing the cutting of timber from out the woods on their property for the relief of suffering.

I hope that you can immediately put convicts to cutting this timber so that the old soldiers in the home can be made warm. Any amount of wood not necessary for that purpose can be used for fuel at the state capitol. Mr. Thornton's phone number is Main 2426.

Let me have reply advising me what steps you are going to take as soon as you decide on your course.

Yours truly.

P. S.—We have contracted for the purchase of some wood for the use of the capitol, but if we can use the convicts for cutting this wood from the Soldiers' home we can turn this contract over to some one who may be in need of fuel.

Telegram to Smyrna.

The following is a copy of the governor's telegram to J. Gid Morris [illegible] Smyrna, who had appealed for aid [illegible] relieve suffering from cold at [illegible] place:

Mr. J. Gid Morris, Smyrna, Ga.:

Have requested state fuel adminis[illegible] to furnish you coal. Suggest that [illegible] demand of the county administrator [illegible] he give situation immediate attention [illegible] call on ordinary or county commissioners [illegible] your county to furnish convicts to be [illegible] in supplying wood to the suffering people of Smyrna. I am endeavoring to [illegible] in touch with some members of the prison commission who are now out of the city. Attorney general rules that they have authority to use convicts in this way in [illegible] emergency. HUGH M. DORSEY.
January 18, 1918.

Globe Hotel Raided And Heavy Sentences Are Given Prisoners

The Globe hotel on Walton street was raided by Detectives Shaw and Maddox Friday morning and the clerk of the hotel, two men, one soldier and three women were arrested.

When brought before the recorder later in the day, the clerk, G. C. Speer, an aged man, was found guilty and given thirty days in the stockade without a fine and held for the state courts under a $300 bond, this being the second time within a month he has faced the recorder on the same charges.

Pearl Dowda was found guilty and given thirty days in the stockade without a fine. She is the only white woman given such a sentence in over a year.

The case against Mrs. R. B. Humphrey, a woman who gave her address as Birmingham, was checked for further investigation and Miss Marie Shuber, who claimed that she was an actress, was ordered to leave town.

Gordon Harrison and C. W. Lanier were found guilty and fined $16 each, while the soldier was turned over to the military authorities.

PRINCIPAL DEFENDS HOLMES INSTITUTE

Professor B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, in addressing the finance committee of city council Friday in the interest of the Holmes institute, replied to an unfavorable report made of the work of the Holmes institute in a bulletin published three years ago on the work of all institutions which solicit aid from the public.

"The representative who inspected the Holmes institute was a northern negro who was not in harmony with southern conditions," said Professor Holmes, "and made a detrimental report of the Holmes institute because it stands for the industrial training of the negroes of the south."

An appeal was made to the finance committee for aid in educating the unfortunate colored people of the city and county who are unable to send their children to the public schools on account of their inability to purchase books and clothing.

Eastman National Bank.

Eastman, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National bank of this city was held this week, at which a dividend of 8 per cent was paid. All of the old officers of the bank were re-elected as follows: Sol Herrmann, chairman of the board; LeRoy Pharr, president; A. G. Williamson and C. C. Hosford, vice presidents; J. G. Williamson, cashier; T. S. Felder, assistant cashier.

ATLANTA SAILOR LOST IN THE RECENT GALES

Edward L. Rose Enlisted in Navy From This City Last May.

Telegraphic advices from Washington Friday night announced the death on January 16 of Edward L. Rose, of Atlanta, who was a seaman on the United States steamship Vermont, stating that a fractured skull was the cause of his death, but giving no further information.

Edward L. Rose was the 20-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rose, who make their home at the Imperial hotel in this city.

He enlisted in the navy last May. He is survived by his parents and three brothers. One of his brothers, Preston Rose, is an engineer on one of Uncle Sam's submarines; his brother, Carl, is a government agricultural expert on duty in Mississippi, and Dudley Rose is a student at Gordon institute.

The boy's father is a traveling salesman for a Chicago book publishing house, and is at present absent from the city. Mrs. Rose had received no official information of the death of her son and was prostrated when she was told of it.

It is probable that her failure to receive the intelligence from the navy department was due to the fact that the home address of the young man was given as 14 North Moreland avenue. The family had lived there at the time o fthe boy's enlistment, but moved to the Imperial hotel several weeks ago.

Washington, January 18.—Three men were lost overboard from battleships during the recent gales, according to dispatches received today by the navy department. Their names follow:

John W. Johnson, seaman, U. S. S. Texas, R. F. D. No. 1, Stockdale, Texas.

William E. Mackey, foreman, U. S. S. North Dakota, Sherman, Texas.

Edward John Mattson, seaman, U. S. S. North Dakota, Eveleth, Minn.

The department also announced that Edward L. Rose, seaman, U. S. S. Vermont, home address 14 North Moreland avenue, Atlanta, died January 16 of a fractured skull.

David Clair Minner, fireman, is reported missing from the U. S. S. Texas.

FULTON COAL YARDS WILL SECURE SUPPLY

The first action of Henry Kennedy, as fuel administrator for Fulton county, was to obtain from the county police a list of all coal yards in the county, outside of the city limits, and the amount of coal in each. He will take immediate steps to see that a sufficient supply of coal is sent these yards to meet all immediate requirements and prevent distress.

Lyerly Election.

Lyerly, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Lyerly's annual municipal election resulted in the choosing of A. J. Lee, mayor, and J. M. Rose, A. E. Doster, J. I. Pollock, J. L. Wilson and O. B. Smith, councilmen.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

CORRECT ADVANCE STYLES IN EARLY SPRING MILLINERY

250 New Styles in Trimmed Hats

$5.00 and $7.50

Such styles as Lisere Straw, combined with satin, caterpillar braid with Georgette crepe, also other fancy straws. All Georgette crepe, all satin, charming styles in bustle effects, small and medium sailors, high crowns, flaring and off-the-face effects. Strikingly trimmed with new flowers, quills, ribbons and ornaments. All the new colorings; today at—

$5.00 and $7.50

New Satin Hats
Correctly Tailored

High crowns, mushrooms, drooping sailors, close-fitting side rolls. In taupe, brown, French blue, black, other colors.

Today at $3.95

—Second Floor.

COMING to ATLANTA

The 20-Mule Borax Team from Death Valley, California, on the Great American Drive East---West---North---South, will be driven through Atlanta's principal thoroughfares by Borax Bill at an early date. Stops and lectures at prominent stores will be made. See Atlanta daily papers for announcements.

"THE BOLSHEVIKI AND WORLD PEACE"

BY LEON TROTZKY

First Authentic Publication in This Country of the Doctrines and Aims of the Present Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs—Leader in the Bolshevik Movement for a World-Wide Social and Economic Readjustment Defines His Attitude Toward Prussianism and Existing Go vernments Throughout the World.

CHAPTER V.

THE WAR OF DEFENSE.

"The thing for us to do now is to avert this danger (Russian despotism), and to secure the culture and the independence of our land. Thus we will make good our word, and do what we have always said we would. In the hour of danger we will not leave our Fatherland in the lurch. . . . Guided by these principles we vote for the war credits."

This was the declaration of the German social democratic fraction, read by Haase in the reichstag session of August 4.

Here only the defense of the fatherland is mentioned. Not a word is said of the "liberating" mission of this war in behalf of the peoples of Russia, which was later sung in every key by the social democratic press. The logic of the socialist press, however, did not keep pace with its patriotism. For, while it made desperate efforts to represent the war as one of pure defense, to secure the safety of Germany's possessions, it at the same time pictured it as a revolutionary offensive war for the liberation of Russia and of Europe and czarism.

We have already shown clearly enough why the peoples of Russia had every reason to decline with thanks the assistance offered them at the point of the Hohenzollern bayonets. But how about the "defensive" character of the war?

What surprises us even more than what is said in the declaration of the social democracy is what it conceals and leaves unsaid. After Hollweg had already announced in the reichstag the accomplished violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg as a means of attacking France, Haase does not mention this fact in a single word. This silence is so monstrous that one is tempted to read the declaration a second and a third time. But in vain. The declaration is written as though such countries as Belgium, France and England had never existed on the political map of the German social democracy.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AID IN DESTRUCTION OF BELGIUM.

But facts do not cease to be facts simply because political parties shut their eyes to them. And every member of the international has the right to ask this question of Comrade Haase, "What portion of the five billions voted by the social democratic fraction was meant for the destruction of Belgium?" It is quite possible that in order to protect the German fatherland from Russian despotism it was inevitable that the Belgian fatherland should be crushed. But why did the social democratic fraction keep silent on this point?

The reason is clear. The English liberal government, in its effort to make the war popular with the masses, made its plea exclusively on the ground of the necessity of protecting the independence of Belgium and the integrity of France, but utterly ignored its alliance with Russian czarism. In like manner, and from the same motives, the German social democracy speaks to the masses only about the war against czarism, but does not mention even by name Belgium, France and England. All this is, of course, not exactly flattering to the international reputation of czarism. Yet it is quite distressing that the German social democracy should sacrifice its own good name to the call to arms against czarism. Lassalle said that every political action should begin with a statement of things as they are. Then why does the defense of the fatherland begin with an abashed silence as to things as they are? Or did the German social democracy perhaps think that this was not a "big political action?"

Anyway, the defense of the fatherland is a very broad and very elastic conception. The world catastrophe began with Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. Austria, naturally, was guided solely by the need of defending her borders from her uneasy neighbor. Austria's prop was Germany. And Germany, in turn, as we already know, was prompted by the need to secure her own state. "It would be senseless to believe," writes Ludwig Quessel on this point, "that one wall could be torn away from this extremely complex structure (Europe) without endangering the security of the whole edifice."

GERMANY OPENS "DEFENSIVE WAR" WITH ATTACK ON BELGIUM

Germany opened her "defensive war" with an attack upon Belgium, the violation of Belgium's neutrality being alleged only a means of breaking through to France along the line of the least resistance. The military defeat of France also was to appear only as a strategic episode in the defense of the fatherland.

To some German patriots this construction of things did not seem quite plausible, and they had good grounds for disbelieving it. They suspected a motive which squared far better with the reality. Russia, entering upon a new era of military preparation, would be a far greater menace to Germany in two or three years than she was then. And France during that time would have completely carried out her three-year army reform. Is it not clear, then, that an intelligent self-defense demanded that Germany should not wait for the attack of her enemies, but should anticipate them by two years and take the offensive at once? And isn't it clear, too, that such an offensive war, deliberately provoked by Germany and Austria, is in reality a preventive war of defense?

Not infrequently these two points of view are combined in a single argument. Granted that there is some slight contradiction between them. The one declares that Germany did not want the war now and that it was forced upon her by the triple entente, while the other implies that war was disadvantageous to the entente now and that for that very reason Germany had taken the initiative to bring on the war at this time. But what if there is this contradiction? It is lightly and easily glossed over and reconciled in the saving concept of a war of defense.

But the belligerents on the other side disputed this advantageous position of being on the defensive, which Germany sought to assume, and did it successfully. France could not permit the defeat of Russia on the ground of her own self-defense. England gave as the motive for her interference the immediate danger to the British Islands which a strengthening of Germany's position at the mouth of the channel would mean. Finally, Russia, too, spoke only of self-defense. It is true that no one threatened Russian territory.

BALANCE OF POWER IS THREATENED BY ATTACK.

But national possessions, mark you, do not consist merely in territory, but in other, intangible, factors as well, among them, the influence over weaker states. Serbia "belongs" in the sphere of Russian influence and serves the purpose of maintaining the so-called balance of power in the Balkans, not only the balance of power between the Balkan states, but also between Russian and Austrian influence. A successful Austrian attack on Serbia threatened to disturb this balance of power in Austria's favor, and therefore meant an indirect attack upon Russia. Sasonov undoubtedly found his strongest argument in Quessel's words: "It would be senseless to believe that one wall could be torn away from the extremely complex structure (Europe) without endangering the security of the entire edifice."

It is superfluous to add that Serbia and Montenegro, Belgium and Luxemburg could also produce some proofs of the defensive character of their policies. Thus all the countries were on the defensive, none was the aggressor. But if that is so, then what sense is there in opposing the claims of defensive and offensive war to each other? The standards applied in such cases differ greatly, and are not frequently quite incommensurable.

What is of fundamental importance to us socialists is the question of the historical role of the war. Is the war calculated to effectively promote the productive forces and the state organizations, and to accelerate the concentration of the working class forces? Or is the reverse true, will it hinder in this? This materialistic evaluation of wars stands above all formal or external considerations, and in its nature has no relation to the question of defense or aggression. And yet sometimes these formal expressions about a war designate with more or less truth the actual significance of the war.

GERMANY ON THE "DEFENSIVE" SIDE IN WAR OF 1870.

When Engels said that the Germans were on the defensive in 1870 he had least of all the immediate political and diplomatic circumstances in mind. The determining fact for him was that in that war Germany was fighting for her right to national unity, which was a necessary condition for the economic development of the country and the socialist consolidation of the proletariat. In the same sense the Christian peoples of the Balkans waged a war of defense against Turkey, fighting for their right to independent national development against the foreign rule.

The question of the immediate international political conditions leading to a war is independent of the value the war possesses from the historico-materialistic point of view. The German war against the Bonapartist monarchy was historically unavoidable. In that war the right of development was on the German side. Yet those historical tendencies did not, in themselves, predetermine the question as to which party was interested in provoking the war just in the year 1870. We know now very well that international politics and military considerations induced Bismarck to take the actual initiative in the war. It might have happened just the other way, however. With greater foresight and energy, the government of Napoleon III. could have anticipated Bismarck, and begun the war a few years earlier. That would have radically changed the immediate political aspect of events, but it would have made no difference in the historic estimate of the war.

Third in order is the factor of diplomacy. Diplomacy here has a twofold task to perform. First, it must bring about war at the moment most favorable for its own country from the international as well as the military standpoint. Second, it must employ methods which throw the burden of responsibility for the bloody conflict, in public opinion, on the enemy government.

DUTY OF SOCIALISTS TOWARD DIPLOMACY.

The exposure of diplomatic trickery, cheating and knavery is one of the most important functions of socialist political agitation. But no matter to what extent we succeed in this at the crucial juncture, it is clear that the net of diplomatic intrigues in themselves signifies nothing either as regards the historic role of the war or its real initiators. Bismarck's clever maneuvers forced Napoleon III. to declare war on Prussia, although the actual initiative came from the German side.

Next follows the purely military aspect. The strategic plan of operations can be calculated chiefly for defense or attack, regardless of which side declared the war and under what conditions. Finally, the first tactics followed in the carrying out of the strategic plan not infrequently plays a great part in estimating the war as a war of defense or of aggression.

"It is a good thing," wrote Engels to Marx on July 31, 1870, "that the French attacked first on German soil. If the Germans repel the invasion and follow it up by invading French territory, then it will certainly not produce the same impression as if the Germans had marched into France without a previous invasion. In this way the war remains, on the French side, more Bonapartistic."

Thus we see by the classic example of the Franco-Prussian war that the standards for judging whether a war is defensive or aggressive are full of contradictions when two nations clash. Then how much more so are they when it is a clash of several nations. If we unroll the tangle from the beginning, we arrive at the following connection between the elements of attack and defense.

DIPLOMACY SHIFTS BLAME FOR STARTING THE WAR.

The first tactical move of the French should—at least in Engels' opinion—make the people feel that the responsibility of attack rested with the French. And yet the entire strategic plan of the Germans had an absolutely aggressive character. The diplomatic moves of Bismarck forced Bonaparte to declare war against his will and thus appear as the disturber of the peace of Europe, while the military-political initiative in the war came from the Prussian government. These circumstances are by no means of slight importance for the historical estimate of the war, but they are not at all exhaustive.

One of the causes of this war was the growing ambition of the Germans for national self-determination, which conflicted with the dynastic pretensions of the French monarchy. But this national "war of defense" led to the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and so in its second stage turned into a dynastic war of conquest.

The correspondence between Marx and Engels shows that they were guided chiefly by historical considerations in their attitude towards the war of 1870. To them, of course, it was by no means a matter of indifference as to who conducted the war and how it was conducted. "Who would have thought it possible," Marx writes bitterly, "that twenty-two years after 1848 a nationalist war in Germany could have been given such theoretical expression." Yet what was of decisive significance to Marx and Engels was the objective consequences of the war. "If the Prussians triumph, it will mean the centralization of the state power—useful to the centralization of the German working class."

Liebknecht and Bebel, starting with the same historical estimate of the war, were direcetly forced to take a political position toward it. It was by no means in opposition to the views of Marx and Engels, but, on the contrary, with their perfect acquiescence that Liebknecht and Bebel refused, in the reichstag, to take any responsibility for this war. The statement they handed in read:

MARX AND ENGELS REFUSE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

"We cannot grant the war appropriations that the reichstag is asked to make because that would be a vote of confidence in the Prussian government. . . . As opponents on principle of every dynastic war, as social republicans and members of the International Labor association, which, without distinction of nationality, fights all oppressors and endeavors to unite all the oppressed in one great brotherhood, we cannot declare ourselves either directly or indirectly in favor of the present war."

Schweitzer acted differently. He took the historical estimate of the war as a direct guide for his tactics—one of the most dangerous of fallacies!—and in voting the war credits gave a vote of confidence to the policy of Bismarck. And this in spite of the fact that it was necessary, if the centralization of state power arising out of the war was to turn out of use to the social democratic cause, that the working class should from the very beginning oppose the dynastic-Junker centralization with their own class-centralization filled with revolutionary distrust of the rulers.

Schweitzer's political attitude invalidated the very consequence of the war that had induced him to give a vote of confidence to the makers of the war.

Forty years later, drawing up the balance sheet of his life-work, Bebel wrote:

"The atttiude that Liebknecht and I took at the outbreak and during the continuance of the war has for years been a subject of discussion and violent attack, at first even in the party; but only for a short time. Then they acknowledged that we had been right. I confess that I do not in any way regret our attitude, and if at the outbreak of the war we had known what we learned within the next few years from the official and unofficial disclosures, our attitude from the very start would have been still harsher. We would not merely have abstained, as we did, from voting the first war credits, we would have voted against them." (Autobiography, Part II., p. 167.)

COMPARING 1914 STATEMENT WITH DECLARATION OF 1870.

If we compare the Liebknecht-Bebel statement of 1870 with Haase's declaration in 1914, we must conclude that Bebel was mistaken when he said, "Then they acknowledged that we had been right." For the vote of August 4 was eminently a condemnation of Bebel's policy forty-four years earlier, since in Haase's phraseology, Bebel had then left the Fatherland in the lurch in the hour of danger.

What political causes and considerations have led to the party of the German proletariat to abandon its glorious traditions? Not a single weighty reason has been given so far. All the arguments adduced are full of contradictions. They are like diplomatic communiques which are written to justify an already accomplished act. The leader writes of Die Neue Zeit writes—with the blessing of Comrade Kautsky—that Germany's position towards Czarism is the same as it was towards Bonapartism in 1870! He even quotes from a letter of Engels: "All classes of the German people realized that it was a question, first of all, of national existence, and so they fell in line at once." For the same reason, we are told, the German social democracy has fallen into line now. It is a question of national existence. "Substitute Czarism for Bonapartism, and Engels' words are true today." And yet the fact remains, in all its force, that Bebel and Liebknecht demonstratively refused to vote either money or confidence to the government in 1870.

BONAPARTISM OF 1870 SAME AS CZARISM OF 1914.

Does it not hold just as well, then, if we "substitute Czarism for Bonapartism?" To this question no answer has been vouchsafed.

But what did Engels really write in his letter concerning the tactics of the labor party?

"It does not seem possible to me that under such circumstances a German political party can preach total obstruction, and place all sorts of minor considerations above the main issue." Total obstruction!—But there is a wide gap between total obstruction and the total capitulation of a political party. And it was this gap that divided the positions between Bebel and Schweitzer in 1870. Marx and Engels were with Bebel against Schweitzer. Comrade Kautsky might have informed his leader writer, Hermann Wendel, of this fact. And it is nothing but defamation of the dead for Simplicissimus now to reconcile the shades of Bebel and Bismarck in Heaven. If Simplicissimus and Wendel have the right to awaken anybody from his sleep in the grave for the indorsemnt of the present tactics of the German social democracy, then it is not Bebel, but Schweitzer. It is the shade of Schweitzer that now oppresses the political party of the German proletariat.

But the very analogy between the Franco-Prussian war and the present war is superficial and misleading in the extreme. Let us set aside all the international relations. Let us forget that the war meant first of all the destruction of Belgium, and that Germany's main force was hurled not against Czarism but republican France. Let us forget that the starting point of the war was the crushing of Serbia, and that one of its aims was the strengthening and consolidation of the arch-reactionary state, Austria-Hungary.

GERMAN SOCIALIST DEAL BLOW AT RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

We will not dwell on the fact that the attitude of the German social democracy dealt a hard blow at the Russian revolution, which in the two years before the war had again flared up in such a tempest. We will close our eyes to all these facts, just as the German social democracy did on August 4, when it did not see that there was a Belgium in the world, a France, England, Serbia or Austria-Hungary. We will grant only the existence of Germany.

In 1870 it was quite easy to estimate the historical significance of the war. "If the Prussians win, the centralization of state power will further the centralization of the German working class." And now? What would be the result for the German working class of a Prussian victory now?

The only territorial expansion which the German working class could welcome, because it would complete the national unity, is a union of German-Austria with Germany. Any other expansion of the German fatherland means another step towards the transformation of Germany from a national state to a state of nationalities, and the consequent introduction of all those conditions which render more difficult the class struggle of the proletariat.

Ludwig Frank hoped—and he expressed this hope in the language of a belated Lassallian—that later, after a victorious war, he would devote himself to the work of the "internal building up" of the state. There is no doubt that Germany will need this "internal building up" after a victory no less than before the war. But will a victory make this work easier? There is nothing in Germany's historical experiences any more than in those of any other country to justify such a hope.

GERMAN VICTORY IN 1870 A BLOW TO LIBERALISM.

"We regarded the doings of the rulers of Germany (after the victories of 1870) as a matter of course," says Bebel, in his Autobiography. "It was merely an illusion of the party executive to believe that a more liberal spirit would prevail in the new order. And this more liberal regime was to be granted the same man who had till then shown himself the greatest enemy, I will not say of democratic development, but even of every liberal tendency, and who now as victor planted the hell of his Cuirassier boot on the neck of the new empire." (Vol. II., page 188.)

There is absolutely no reason to expect different results now from a victory from above. On the contrary. In 1870 Prussian junkerdom had first to adapt itself to the new imperial order. It could not feel secure in the saddle all at once. It was eight years after the victory over France that the anti-socialist laws were passed. In forty-four years Prussian junkerdom has become the imperial junkerdom. And if, after half a century of the most intense class struggle, junkerdom should appear at the head of the victorious nation, then we need not doubt that it would not have felt the need of Ludwig Frank's services for the internal building up of the state had he returned safe from the fields of German victories.

But far more important than the strengthening of the class position of the rulers is the influence a German victory would have upon the proletariat itself. The war grew out of imperialistic antagonisms between the capitalist states, and the victory of Germany, as stated above, can produce only one result—territorial acquisitions at the expense of Belgium, France and Russia, commercial treaties forced upon her enemies, and new colonies. The class struggle of the proletariat would then be placed upon the basis of the imperialistic hegemony of Germany, the working class would be interested in the maintenance and development of this hegemony, and revolutionary socialism would for a long time be condemned to the role of a propagandist sect.

Marx was right when in 1870 he foresaw, as a result of the German victories, a rapid development for the German labor movement under the banner of scientific socialism. But now the international conditions point to the very opposite prognosis. Germany's victory would mean the taking of the edge off the revolutionary movement, its theoretic shallowing, and the dying out of the Marxist ideas.

Tomorrow's installment is entitled, "What Have Socialists to Do With Capitalist Wars," in which the author claims that the present war is in the interest of imperialism and capitalism, and this being true, as he assumes, socialists act as mere dupes if they engage in it on any side.

WILLCOX HAS RESIGNED AS THE G. O. P. CHAIRMAN

New York, January 18.—William R. Willcox announced tonight that he had resigned as chairman of the republican national committee to accept service on one of the federal war boards. His resignation will take effect February 12.

STEWART'S
Junior Shoe Department
Great Clearance Sale of Children's High Shoes
TODAY

Growing Girls' Shoes
IN TAN, LACED, REDUCED
$7.00 values, now . . . $5.48
$6.00 values, now . . . $4.98
BLACK LACE SHOES
$5.50 values, now . . . $4.28
$4.50 values, now . . . $3.98
Sizes 2½ to 6

Growing Girls' Shoes
In Patent and Gun Metal Button
$3.00 to $3.50 values, now . . $2.89
$4.50 values, now . $3.98
Sizes 2½ to 6

Misses' and Children's Shoes
In Patent and Gun Metal, Lace or Button, Better Grade
6 to 8 . . $2.29
8½ to 11. $2.89
11½ to 2. $3.48

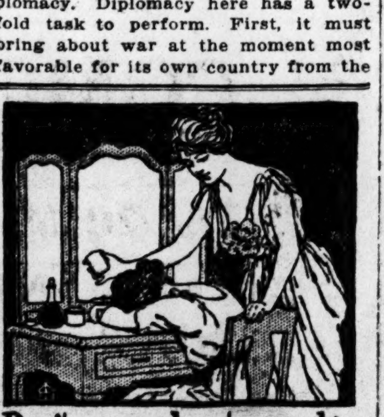
Misses' and Children's Shoes
In Patent and Gun Metal, button, for school and dress wear, medium grade
6 to 8 . . $1.98
8½ to 11. $2.48
11½ to 2. $2.98

Baby Shoes
In Patent, Gun Metal and Vici Kid, Button.
Sizes 1 to 5 . . . . $1.48
Sizes 4 to 8 . . . . $1.79

Baby First-Steps
In Patent, Dull Kid, White Kid and White Tops.
$1.25 Values 98c
$1.50 Values $1.29

Baby Soft Soles
In Patent, White Kid, Tan, Dull Kid and White Tops.
75c Values 69c
$1.00 Values 89c
$1.2[illegible] Values 98c

Little Gents' Shoes
In Gun Metal and Tan, laced, for School and Dress Wear
$3.75 and $4.00 Values $3.48
$3.25 and $3.50 Values $2.98
$2.75 and $3.00 Values $2.48
Sizes 9 to 13½ and 1 to 2.
Order by Mail
Stewart
GOOD SHOES FOR EVERYBODY
FRED S. STEWART CO. 25 WHITEHALL ST.



Don't worry about your skin
Resinol
cleared mine completely

If you are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap *regularly* for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Try them and see how beneficial they are not only for the skin but for the hair, too.

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage
Foaming, sparkling.
A pure, soft drink.
Has the taste of hops.
Best for digestion.
At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.
LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS
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No. 11 Packard St., Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Bell M. 1717, Atl. 1717

TEN DAY SALE OF
MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS
An Unusual Opportunity to Buy High-Grade Clothing at Big Savings

On account of the limited space in our store for displaying goods, and our policy of never carrying clothing over from one season to the next, we offer for the next ten days high-grade suits and overcoats at the reductions listed below, in order to make room for our spring stock.

COLLEGIAN CLOTHES

$35.00 Suits and Overcoats . . .	NOW $27.25
$30.00 Suits and Overcoats . . .	NOW $22.50
$27.50 Suits and Overcoats . . .	NOW $20.65
$25.00 Suits and Overcoats . . .	NOW $18.75
$22.50 Suits and Overcoats . . .	NOW $16.75
$20.00 Suits and Overcoats . . .	NOW $14.75
$18.00 Suits and Overcoats . . .	NOW $13.50

BLACKSTOCK, HALE & MORGAN
Distinctive Clothiers and Furnishers
16 Marietta Street Right at Five Points

To the Public:

Automobile dealers and automobile accessory dealers, members of the Atlanta Automobile Association, will remain closed all next Monday, January 21st.

It is our purpose to co-operate with and help the Government in every way possible, and our members take pleasure in complying with the order as issued by Dr. Garfield.

ATLANTA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

SOCIETY

History Class.

The Every Saturday History class will meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the president, Mrs. O'Hear, 725 Piedmont avenue.

Armstrong-Richards.

The marriage of Mrs. Ruby G. Armstrong and Mr. Russell Richards was quietly solemnized Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the home of the bride on Myrtle street, Dr. Henry Alford Porter officiating.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Richards left for a wedding trip and on their return will be at home on Myrtle street.

Record Shower.

The Y. M. C. A. has been presented with a victrola and a dozen records. The association realizing that everybody has some records of which they are tired invites the board of directors of members of the war council to a record shower today from 3 to 5 o'clock. Each record will be labeled with the name of the donor.

Bring your knitting and join us in a cup of tea while we listen to the victrola.

Mrs. Archibald Davis, acting president.

Miss Courtney Wins Quilt.

The beautiful quilt made and quilted by the Newnan club and displayed during the week in the window of Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co., was won by Miss Alethea Courtney, of First street, Macon, Ga.

The money realized from the quilt will be used for the club's work for the soldiers.

Dancing Party.

Miss Hazel Rainey entertained delightfully at a dance at her home on Durant place Thursday evening.

The invited guests were Misses Marie Oliver, Christine Oliver, Josephine Hyland, Martha Braun, Opal Perkins, Nellie McIver, Mary McIver, Eulale Sawyer, Sarah Saye, Mary McConnell, Mildred McArthur, Sadie Ballew, Martha DeJarnette and Belle Hardy; Messrs. Charles Sullivan, Norton Sullivan, Lyman Murphy, Donald McIver, Jeff Brown, Hugh Dorsey, Jr., Bob Watkins, J. P. Morgan, Al Walton, Bob Sawtell, Pope Driver, Jack Baldwin, William Suttles, William Hendrix, Little Jarnigan, Pat Wisdom, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. N. W. Watters and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Reid.

To Mayo Unit.

Miss Esther Smith will entertain informally on Monday evening at her home, the special guests to be members of the Mayo Medical unit at Fort McPherson. Music will be the feature of the evening.

At Camp Gordon.

One of the most successful entertainments yet given for the soldiers of the cantonment was the concert arranged by Mrs. W. S. Coleman Thursday night and presented at Knights of Columbus hut.

On the program were Misses Eloise and Lucy Vining, who sang; Miss Louise Dorough, reader; Miss Carrie Lee Williams and Miss Doris Collins, pianists; Mr. H. B. Smith, tenor, and two of the soldiers, Mrs. Coleman having asked for a contribution to the program from talent at the camp.

Mr. Willis, pianist, and Mr. Philip Multz, a baritone, whose voice is one of unusual range and quality, were the army representatives, and they were heard with enthusiastic pleasure.

So pronounced was the success of the concert that the little concert company was urged to make arrangements for a return engagement.

Robert E. Lee Program.

The U. D. C. program for Robert E. Lee's birthday at Camp Gordon on Saturday evening, January 19, will be held at Hut 158, Miss Bannie Hood in charge. The entire program will be strictly southern, and will center around the south's great and beloved general.

Dr. C. A. Ridley, Atlanta minister and lecturer, will give a short talk, emphasizing several humorous incidents in the life of General Lee. Miss Mary Merritt, reader, will present the old southern "mammy" to the boys from the north, and Miss Hood, accompanied by Miss Ione Gloer, will sing a group of Stanton's songs. Another feature which is sure to please the soldiers and properly round out this interesting program is the singing of old southern melodies by one of Atlanta's best negro quartets.

Parties for Dinner-Dance At the Driving Club.

A bright event of the week-end will be the dinner-dance this evening at the Piedmont Driving club.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Peters will entertain in compliment to Mrs. John Rommell, of Philadelphia, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Willis Westmoreland.

Miss Patty McGehee's party will be in honor of Miss Marian Stearns, a debutante.

Miss Elizabeth Hawkins will entertain in compliment to Lieutenant Cecil Strohbar and Mrs. Strohbar, whose marriage was a recent event.

Miss Marjorie McArthur, Miss Eloise Robinson, Miss Hazel Nelson, Miss Julia Murphy, Miss Dorothy Arkwright, Captain Henry Brown, Captain Edward Brown and several other officers will form a party.

Mr. J. Russell Compton will entertain a small party complimenting Miss Henrietta Yerger, of Jackson, Miss. Miss Jim Winn, of Chicago, the guest of her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, in Druid Hills, will also be the center of a congenial party.

Lieutenant and Mrs. J. J. Disosway, Jr., will have as their guests for the dinner-dance Miss Margaret McCarty and Lieutenant Remsen King.

Captain M. B. Thweatt, Lieutenant Richard Foster and others will have parties.

Annual Meeting of Needlework Guild.

At the annual meeting of the board of the Atlanta branch of the Needlework guild, Wednesday afternoon, all officers were re-elected and reports of the work of the year 1917 showed a distribution of 4,310 garments to local charities—added to this the section of colored women sent in 152 garments, to be added to the donations made to the institutions of their race. To the Red Cross the guild sent 1,200 pieces.

Because of the great need of clothing for the poor of the city the board of the guild calls upon all members for good second-hand garments. All who can contribute are requested to send or bring packages to headquarters of the guild, 968 Peachtree street, Wednesday, January 23. Garments will be received until the following Wednesday, but because of the severity of the weather, all are urged to bring in on the first day.

Bell-O'Quin.

Of interest to many friends was the marriage of Miss Bessie Katherine Bell and Mr. Howard Raymond O'Quin, which took place on January 10 at the residence of Rev. Mr. Davis on Park street, who officiated.

A small company of relatives and close friends were present.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terrell, Jr., cousins of the groom, entertained at buffet supper in their apartment in the Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Quin are at home at 29 Broyles street.

For Miss Goodrich.

Miss Lucile Goodrich, a popular bride-elect, was honor guest at a reception and shower yesterday afternoon given by the members of the Inman Park Girls' club at the home of Mrs. S. C. Dobbs in Druid Hills.

The reception rooms were attractively decorated and in the dining room a silver vase of pink roses was the centerpiece of the table, other pretty details being in pink.

Misses Eunice Goodrich, Louise Stanard and Frances Noyes assisted in entertaining.

Mrs. Dobbs was gowned in gray Georgette crepe and Miss Goodrich's becoming costume was black velvet with black hat.

The guests included Mrs. J. R. Wilkinson, Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson, Mrs. Frances Storrs, Mrs. J. S. Dennis, Mrs. Philip Wolfe, Mrs. George Walker, Mrs. Lester Geiger, Mrs. Marshall Holenbeck, Mrs. C. E. Mohns, Mrs. L. K. Starr, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. Tucker Callaway, Mrs. R. J. Smith, Mrs. A. L. Brook, Miss Lois Ellis, Miss Frances West, Miss Annie Kate Adams, Miss Julia Adams, Miss Margaret Maddox, Miss Helen Whitehurst, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Camille Work, Miss Maybeth Carnes, Miss Katherine Beeson, Miss Kathleen Collinsworth, Miss Mary Ellen Ortagus, Miss Anstead, Miss Mildred Dobbs, Miss Eunice Goodrich, Miss Marine Fears, Miss Nell Ballard, Miss Julia Fogg, Miss Minnie Daniel, Miss Edith McDowell, Mrs. James Bonnell, Miss Frances Daniel, Miss Isma Bennett, Miss Addie Harper, Miss Aline Thornton, Miss Carrie Thornton, Miss Rose Roy, Miss Frances Noyes and Miss Louise Stanard.

Theater Party.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Littlejohn entertained at a theater party last night at the Lyric. Their guests included:

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Patterson, Captain and Mrs. Edwin Miller, Misses Edith Mary and Fannie Littlejohn, Richard Addison of Indiana, Everett Spencer of Indiana, W. G. Willeke of Pennsylvania, O. W. Martin of New York, John G. Uzzelle of Pennsylvania, J. W. Walker of San Diego, W. H. Daniel of Atlanta, R. P. Gentry of El Paso, Texas, and George Dykes of Columbus.

U. D. C. Restaurant.

Mrs. W. E. Beckham will have charge of the restaurant today, in the basement of the Connally building, where the United Daughters of the Confederacy continue to serve dinner and luncheon from 12 to 2:30 o'clock. Today being General Robert E. Lee's birthday and a legal holiday, a larger number than usual is expected to dine and lunch at this popular place. The rooms will be beautifully decorated in the U. D. C. colors and U. S. A. colors, and patriotic music will entertain the patrons.

The menu for dinner, 50 cents, and luncheon, 35 cents, will include roast beef, rice gravy, black-eyed peas, corn meal muffins, hot rolls, tea, coffee, Waldorf salad, custard pie, hot gingerbread and sauce.

Mrs. Beckham will be assisted by the following ladies:

Mrs. T. T. Stevens, Mrs. W. B. Price-Smith, Mrs. L. C. Mathews, Mrs. Will C. King, Mrs. Bun Wylie, Mrs. J. C. Henderson, Mrs. H. H. Fudge, Mrs. Ernest L. Rhodes, Mrs. John C. Sage, Mrs. Ben Head, Mrs. G. Carpenter Jones, Mrs. Lee Hagan, Mrs. A. C. McHan, Mrs. Arch M. Watson, Mrs. R. G. Blanton, Mrs. W. D. Baker, Mrs. Joseph G. Heard, Mrs. J. H. Beckham, Miss Nancy Head, Miss Mary Murphy, Miss Ellen Beall, Miss Aline Ingram.

Shoes For

Children, Misses, Boys

$2.95

Special Sale

Two hundred pairs of Tan Lotus Calf Lace shoes, with extra high tops.

Best quality; worth $4 the pair.

Sizes 9 to 11, with spring heels. Sizes 11½ to 2, with low regular heels. Stout leather sole, that will wear long and well. Buy shoes for the remainder of winter now, while you can save much.

Juvenile Rich's Shoe Dept.

WOMAN'S SOCIAL LIFE NOW---IN WAR TIMES

BY LOUISE DOOLY

"The street car stops so much oftener when one is in a hurry to get to town," is a plaint heard every morning on the 9 o'clock car from fair passengers with their knitting bags much in evidence.

For it is no impatience to reach a bridge game as of yore, or to have a gown fitted, or to match the new gown, with hose just the right shade, which prompts the plaint; but anxiety lest they be late for the surgical dressing class, the opening of the work rooms, or some other war relief activity.

"Tuesdays and Fridays are my special days for making bandages. I find I have to single out two particular days, and let nothing interfere, else everything will interfere," one woman remarks. And another says that she prefers going to the work rooms for two hours every day. But all have their set program.

Worries Grow Smaller.

And this little chronicle is not as pointless as it may seem.

For it is a remarkable fact that with minds set on definite plans and the consciousness of achievement, the traditional feminine worries are being minimized. Even the coal famine, however much it affects the comfort of the individual woman, is not for her the greatest fact in life, as it would have been in many cases a year ago.

Women, so long accustomed, on account of the nature of their principal business, the care of the home, to conduct this business as a separate affair, which can be independent of the relations that are an essential part of other kinds of business, are learning to look over and beyond the borders of their own little sphere.

New Attitude.

They are on the threshold of an entirely new attitude to the world.

They are getting beyond the first stage of consciousness; that is, consciousness of self.

By being obliged to put other interests before their own personal concerns, they are becoming, as never before, active agents in place of passive entities.

And the change is distinctly an improvement. Their eyes are brighter and there is more life. Steady occupation, with a noble motive behind it, is telling in their appearance, even as in their conversation.

And it is not a rash prediction that nervous prostration will be less common. Some women will overwork in their zeal to achieve in their feverish desire to see done all that should be done and that there is need for.

But, on the whole, it looks now as if the "rest cure" would soon lose out as a fashionable diversion.

With minds full of wholesome, positive interests, there will be less room for the mental negativism which is a fruitful source of mental breakdown. The mind cannot be full of wholesome thoughts, of noble motives and of fruitless thoughts and ignoble purpose at the same time. And it is not the wholesome mind which breaks down.

Will Enroll School Buildings As Junior Red Cross Auxiliaries

At the Junior Red Cross conference, held at the national headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington last week, plans weer laid for a Junior Red Cross campaign from February 12 to 22, inclusive, in which time efforts will be made to enroll every school building in America as a junior auxiliary to the American Red Cross.

The southern division office will direct this work in the states of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The conference in Washington was attended by a large number of the educational heads of this country. Dr. John H. Finley, representing the National Educational association, and commissioner of education for the state of New York, officially approved the Junior Red Cross as the one agency to co-ordinate the various war-time activities which wish to enter the schools.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, gave his approval of the Junior Red Cross as the one movement best fitted to carry on the patriotic work of the schools. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, stated that this movement was the most important single movement made in this country, because of the possibilities of training our future citizens to patriotic service.

Local representatives to the conference were Colonel William Lawson Peel, division manager for the southern division; Dr. Guy E. Snavely, William A. Ellis, Willis J. Milner, Jr., and Professor M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools for the state of Georgia.

ATLANTA BOY SCOUTS MADE DISPATCH BEARERS FOR WAR

Boy Scouts in Atlanta performed over two million individual "good turns" during the year 1917 and they are setting a pace for 1918 that already promises to make that figure look small.

The annual rally for 1917 was held in the Auditorium last night and over five hundred Scouts, with their friends and parents, were present.

Announcement was made by Scout Executive A. A. Jameson that President Wilson has officially commissioned the 340,000 Boy Scouts in America as despatch bearers for the duration of the war. The object of this official act on the part of the president is for an important service that no other organization could possibly undertake and for which the Scouts will be solely responsible.

Will Deliver Literature.

Starting on Monday next every Scout will be required to distribute designated war literature of particular importance to at least fifteen influential citizens in the territory allotted to him. Each person will sign a receipt which carries an agreement committing the receiver to the reading and careful study of the literature. These signatures will be made in duplicate and one will be kept by the individual Scout for further deliveries, while the other will be filed in the government archives in Washington. The first piece of literature to be given out will be the President's Flag speech.

The program last night opened with a reel of motion pictures showing an outline of the work America is doing in her preparations for war. Vivid scenes of the army in France were shown and also of Georgia troops in training at Camp Wheeler.

Scout Executive Jameson made his announcements for forthcoming work, which included the despatch-bearer work as outlined, a campaign for Scoutmasters during the week of February 4, work in the Third Liberty Loan which, it was announced, would be instituted about the first of March, and a series of four-minute speeches for the War Savings Stamp campaign, to be given in all public gatherings by over one hundred of the Scouts.

The next part of the program was the presentation of service ribbons to the boys who have won them during the past year by Major Beebe, chief of staff to General W. P. Burnham, commander at Camp Gordon. General Burnham was to have presented the ribbons himself, but was unavoidably detained and Major Beebe officiated in his stead.

Service Ribbons Presented.

Red ribbon service bars for services performed were given to the following Scouts:

Harry C. Robert, Jr., George Word, Jr., Elbert Gay, Franklin Carter, I. H. Granath, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Earl Waddy, James Wise, Devereaus McClatchey, DeWitt Alexander, Jr., Maclin Askew, Eugene Baldwin, Thad Blackmarr, Charles Bottoms, Robert Brown, Leon Burgin, Hubert Edwards, David Eskin, Wadley Glenn, Richard Goodhart, Abe Goodman, Merlin Goza, Leonard Graydon, Mace Green, Maynard Hand, Gordon Hiles, Guy Holcomb, Jr., Aubrey Howell, Ben Jones, Guy Kauffman, Abe Levinson, David Miller, Roy Mize, H. P. Munger, Douglas McIver, Z. B. Phelps, Jr., Horace Powers, Dan Printup, Alan Richardson, Denny Shermer, William Spalding, John Stewart, Noel Stowe, Thomas Visscher, Albert Watson, Eugene White.

Many Get Service Bars.

Red and blue service bars, which constitute the next higher mark of distinction in Scoutdom, were presented to the following scouts:

Aubrey Baker, George Bardwell, Meyer Bernstein, Joseph Boston, Hyman Cherry, John Crowley, W. Eugene Dix, William R. Elsas, Welch Geeslin, Sherwood Higgs, Jr., John Hopkins, David Johnson, Donald Keller, Frank Kennett, Wallace Kirkpatrick, George Lowman, Fenton Luckett, Rogers Nichols, Laurens Nichols, William Perkerson, Francis Plumb, Louis Rucker, Robert Sams, Carroll Sappington, Sam Scheer, Carroll Schoen, Oscar Shaw, George Shinkle, Hamilton Stephens, John Stoney, Abe Tenenbaum, Eben Tilly, Clarence White, Jr., Jack Wilkins.

Then Mr. Jameson called the name of William A. Ward, Jr. Scout Ward won the distinction of wearing the only red, white and blue service ribbon bar in Atlanta. This is the highest order of merit in the service decorations. In order to win it, it was announced that Ward has put in 101 hours of service since December 1 last.

Dr. Rogers Speaks.

Dr. Wallace Rogers delivered a stirring talk to the scouts on "The Value of Scouting," in which he told how he himself had been a scout master for six years, starting two years before the movement was first inaugurated in America.

Dr. Ashby Jones closed the rally with a few brief remarks, in which he told the boys how proud they would be in after years to know that they had taken part in this great war for the decency of the world which is now raging.

During the course of the program the scouts stood and repeated togeather the "Scout Oath," the "Pledge to the Flag," gave the scout yell and sang three verses of "America."

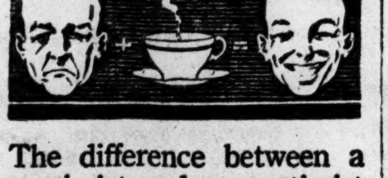
During the meeting of the scout council, which was held before the rally began, the reports of the various officers were read and adopted. The treasurer's report, read by Henry Schaul, showed that the expenditures for 1917 had been kept within the budget and there was a balance in hand on January 1, 1918, of $313.91.

The election of officerse for 1918 was as follows:

President, Mell R. Wilkinson; vice presidents, Harrison Jones, R. C. Darby, Charles D. McKinney, W. O. Foote and Dr. Ashby Jones; secretary, Fred P. Jeter; treasurer, E. W. Ramspeck; scout commissioner, Bayne Gibson; deputy scout commissioner, George E. Watts.

CAILLAUX IS PRESENT AT OPENING OF PAPERS

Paris, January 18.—Former Premier Joseph Caillaux, who is under arrest on charges of trafficking with the enemy and other activities prejudicial to the interests of France, was brought today from the Sante prison, where he is being confined, to the Palais de Justice. The purpose of bringing him to the judicial chambers was that he might be present at the opening of documents from Italy bearing upon his case which reached Paris this morning.



The difference between a pessimist and an optimist is a cup of

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

"It turns up the corners of the mouth."

Good coffee is one of the good things of life that anyone can enjoy. Get Maxwell House of your grocer. In sealed tins only. Whole, ground (steel cut), or pulverized.

CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO.
Nashville, Houston, Jacksonville, Richmond

SHEEPMEN ARE INVITED TO COME TO GEORGIA

Invitation Given by President Sessom, of the Land Owners.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 18.—An invitation for sheepmen to come to Georgia, where, he said, there were no public domains which provided for the operation of the 640-acre homestead act, was extended by A. K. Sessoms, president of the Georgia Land Owners' association, at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association here today.

The importance to the world of the sheep industry was stressed by a number of speakers, and Dr. Issa Tanimura, Japanese commissioner of live stock, told the sheepmen that because of the embargo on exportation of wool from Australia, Japan looks to the United States for its supply.

BUILDING AN ENGINE TO BEAT LIBERTY MOTOR

Washington, January 18.—Experts under the aircraft production board are already at work, it was learned today, upon an engine that is expected to surpass the liberty motor in power, while retaining all the qualities for quantity production. While the original liberty motor included no mechanical innovations or experiments, the designers have been given full latitude in the new machine and it probably will mark distinct progress in the art of airplane engine designing. For that reason details of construction are highly confidential.

American experts have worked on the theory that a good big airplane is better than a good little airplane. They believe superdreadnaughts of the air will be the masters of the air, and consequently the new engines are being developed to run planes of increased size and fighting power. Months ago General Pershing urged that American designers anticipate craft armed with six machine guns each, three heavy and three light. At that time no serious attempt was being made in Europe to get more than four guns aboard any plane.

The navy department also is at work on designs for advanced types of seaplanes. For the present the capacity of the new plant at the Philadelphia yard, where nearly 1,000 men are employed, is needed to turn out the accepted type of flying boat, but some of its facilities soon will be diverted to development of enlarged and improved flying boats.

MINERS IN HOT CLASH OVER PENALTY CLAUSE

Indianapolis, Ind., January 18.—There was an all-day discussion in the miners' convention today over the ratification of the Washington agreement negotiated by the soft coal operators and workers and approved by Fuel Administrator Garfield, opposition to its approval being due to the insertion in the contract of the automatic penalty clause.

Bitter speeches were made against the adoption of the clause, but many delegates, mostly officers of the union, urged its approval, as one of the best things the miners can do to assist in stabilizing the coal industry. Failure to ratify the agreement, leaders said, would endanger a maximum output of bituminous coal. It was the general opinion of influential officers of the union tonight that it would be ratified by a large majority.

Patriotism and loyalty to the United States figured in nearly every speech. Alex Howat, president of the Kansas miners, who led the opposition to the clause, told the delegates they should not be deceived when they are told that they are disloyal to the nation if they vote against ratification. Those who favored ratification said the miners should approve the agreement as a patriotic duty in the present emergency when millions of persons are feeling the pinch of the coal famine.

Among those who spoke for the agreement were International President Hayes, John Wilkinson, president of the Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas miners; President W. D. Duncan, western Kentucky. They said the clause would injure no man who does right, but would punish those who do wrong.

CONDITION OF LUXBURG STEADILY GROWS WORSE

Buenos Aires, January 18.—The director of the German hospital has informed the foreign office that the condition of Count von Luxburg, former German minister to Argentina, steadily has become worse. Count von Luxburg has been in the hospital five weeks suffering from a nervous breakdown. The hospital authorities have urged the necessity of removing the patient to an asylum, where he can be more closely guarded.

Foreign office officials apparently are attempting to keep Von Luxburg's condition a secret, but it is reported that he is becoming insane.

$33,000,000 IN SIGHT TO PENSION PREACHERS

Chicago, January 18. — Protestant churches now have approximately $33,000,000 of the $65,000,000 preachers' pension fund which is being raised, it was officially announced today. By denominations present pension funds are: Protestant Episcopal, $8,500,000; Methodist Episcopal church, south, $1,200,000; Methodist Episcopal church, $12,000,000; Presbyterian $6,539,933; Northern Baptist, $2,000,000; Congregational, $1,900,000; general synod, Lutheran church, $150,000; Augustana synod, Evangelical Lutheran, $265,000, and Church of Christ, $316,000.

COAL TO BE SOUGHT IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Natchez, Miss., January 18.—The local fuel commission tonight decided to ask from the Pittsburg Coal company the right to salvage coal valued at $100,000 at the bottom of the Mississippi river since 1916 when a fleet of coal-laden barges owned by the company sank about a mile above Natchez. The river now is at such a low stage that recovery of the coal would not be difficult, it was stated.

BABY'S NOSE IS KEY TO LUNGS

Mothers and nurses are warned against neglecting the care of baby's nose, especially when suffering from a bad cold. As infants do not know how to blow the nose the secretions accumulate, become insanitary, irritating and germ-infested. The germs have a tendency to spread to the throat, internal ear tubes and the lungs and may cause ear-ache, deafness, adenoids, enlarged tonsils and may even favor pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Serious complications and surgical operations may often be avoided if the mother will keep her child's nose and throat clean, sanitary and germ-free. For this purpose the best thing is a very mild salve containing the correct proportions of the soothing, cleansing and antiseptic oils of eucalyptus, wintergreen, menthol and pinus sylvestris with camphor and refined petrolatum. All the drug stores now sell this mild salve under the name Eucapine Salve. It is especially prepared for the mother's use with her children, and sells for 25c for a large family jar.

The little tots enjoy Eucapine Salve and soon learn to call for it by name and doctor themselves when they feel irritation of the nose and throat. They consider it fun and it keeps their noses and throats clean, sanitary and free from secretions and germs.—(adv.)

DRASTIC REGULATIONS FOR NEUTRAL VESSELS

United States to Shut Off Channels Supplying News to Germany.

Washington, January 18.—Drastic regulations governing the supplying of fuel and stores to vessels at American ports, designed, through control of neutral shipping, to shut off channels through which Germany and its allies have been receiving information from agents in this country as well as to prevent them from receiving goods from America, were made public tonight by the war trade board. They become effective February 1.

As a condition to receiving fuel and supplies for their vessels, owners or charterers of neutral ships must sign an agreement with the war trade board giving the board broad authority over the officers and crews of ships; their destinations; their cargoes; use of their wireless and their sale or transfer.

Failure of one vessel to comply fully may involve refusal of fuel and stores to all vessels of the person, firm or corporation managing, owning, chartering or controlling the vessel in question.

Acting for Germany.

Government agents have found that employees on neutral ships have been mediums of communication between Germany and its agents in this country, and to break up this practice the war trade board will require owners of such vessels to dismiss any captain, officers or members of crews that it may request. Failure to do so would bar the ship or ships from receiving fuel and stores in the United States.

As a further means of preventing communication with the enemy, the board will require that wireless apparatus on neutral ships be sealed in such a manner that no message can be sent without the knowledge of the masters, who will be responsible for seeing that no message to the enemy is sent by wireless; that no reports are made of any vessels sighted or of any weather conditions, and that no wireless messages of any kind are sent within 200 miles of England, France, Portugal or Italy except emergency messages relating to vessels or persons in distress.

To prevent ships from falling into the hands of enemy agents, the regulations require that no neutral vessel shall be bought or sold without the previous approval of the United States shipping board, war trade board, or of the inter-allied chartering executive. Also no neutral vessels may be laid up in port without the approval of the war trade board or the inter-allied chartering executive.

Must Call for Examination.

As a further precaution that neither communications nor goods may reach the enemy or any ally of the enemy, neutral ships proceeding from or to the United States, to or from Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain or to or from any neutral port in the Mediterranean sea, must agree to call for examination as may be directed by the war trade board. It is further provided that no vessels shall proceed on any voyage or be chartered on trip or time charter without the previous consent of the war trade board or the inter-allied chartering executive.

Aside from the provisions governing neutral vessels, it is stipulated that all vessels must obtain licenses for fuel and stores and that no fuel and stores shall be supplied to sailing vessels for a voyage in the submarine zone; that no fuel shall be given any vessel which shall have disobeyed any order of the United States navy or of the shipping board; and that no application for fuel and stores by any American vessel not requisitioned by the shipping board shall be approved except for a voyage and in a trade approved by the war trade board, and if under charter, unless the charterer and the terms and conditions of the charter are approved by the war trade board.

Gainesville Banks.

Gainesville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gainesville National bank a dividend of eight per cent was declared and the following directors elected: S. C. Dunlap, W. A. Charters, H. B. Smith, E. E. Kimbrough, H. L. Rudolph and A. S. Hardy. The officers re-elected as S. C. Dunlap, Sr., president; W. A. Charters, vice president; S. C. Dunlap, Jr., cashier; James A. Rudolph, assistant cashier; R. C. Jones, bookkeeper and teller.

A semi-annual dividend of four per cent was declared at the annual meeting of the First National bank. The directors elected were J. E. Redwine, H. H. Dean, J. W. Smith, B. H. Whelchel, Judge A. C. Wheeler, R. D. Mitchell, George M. Quillian, W. A. Miller, R. Banks, L. T. Fuller. The officers re-elected were J. E. Redwine, president; H. H. Dean, vice president and attorney; A. C. Wheeler, attorney; J. W. Smith, cashier; J. W. Merritt, assistant cashier; W. E. McKinney, assistant cashier.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the State Banking Co., an annual dividend of eight per cent was declared. The officers re-elected were T. E. Atkins, president; R. J. Sanders, vice president; W. R. Winburn, cashier.

DOCTORS MUST REPORT COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

H. M. Patterson Is Re-elected President of the City Health Board.

H. M. Patterson was re-elected president and D. J. Baker, vice president, of the city health board, at the regular semi-monthly meeting of that body in the city hall Friday afternoon.

Mayor Asa G. Candler presided at the meeting and tendered the thanks of the city to the board of health and sanitary department for the invaluable assistance they rendered during the past two weeks by aiding in the distribution of coal to relieve distressed families.

The re-election of both Mr. Patterson and Mr. Baker was without opposition. Mayor Candler and members of the board, in commenting on the work done during the past year, paid high compliments to both gentlemen.

The selection of Mr. Patterson will meet with the general approval of all physicians, as well as with city administrative officers, as his work on the board has been unselfish and devoted to the best interests of the whole city and not confined to any particular ward, section or institution.

Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer, presented a list of communicable diseases, which the board ordered printed and distributed among the physicians of Atlanta, with instructions that they report to the board of health each case of the diseases listed. Forms of these reports will be printed and the instructions will become effective February 1.

The following is a complete list of the communicable diseases the physicians will be required to report:

Actinomycosis, acute infectious conjunctivitis, ancylostomiasis (hook worm), anthrax, cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken pox, cholera, dengue, diphtheria, dysentery (amebic), dysentery (bacillary), favus, German measles, glanders, gonorrhea, leprosy, malaria, measles, mumps, para-typhoid fever, plague, pneumonia (acute lobar), poliomyelitis, rabies, Rocky mountain spotted or tick fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, syphilis, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis (pulmonary), tuberculosis (other than pulmonary), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever.

CARDUI A SPLENDID TONIC

For Women, Says Hixson Lady, Who Took This Medicine on Her Doctor's Advice.

Hixson, Tenn.—Mrs. J. B. Gadd, of this place, makes the following statement regarding her experience with Cardui: "I was . . . . I suffered with a pain in my left side; could not sleep at night for this pain—always in the left side. My feet and legs were terribly swollen. I was almost in bed.

"My doctor told me to use Cardui. I took one bottle, which helped me, and after my baby came I was stronger and better, but the pain was still there. I at first let it go, but I began to get weak and in a run-down condition, so I decided to try some more Cardui, which I did. The last Cardui I took made me much better, and, in fact cured me. It has been a number of years, still I have no return of this trouble. I feel it was Cardui that cured me, and I recommend it as a splendid female tonic."

If you feel weak, tired, worn-out or suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It must be a good medicine for women, for many thousands have voluntarily told, just as Mrs. Gadd did, of the good it has done them. Ask some lady friend who has tried Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Then get a bottle from your nearest druggist.—(adv.)

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
Write or Phone for Samples and Prices
WEBB & VARY CO., INC.
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
38½ W. ALABAMA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

Apply LaCreole—Only Preparation That Revives the Natural Color Glands.

Makes All Your Hair Long, Soft, Dark, Pretty! Above Picture LaCreole Girls on Every Package of LaCreole.

There is not the slightest use of your having gray hair. While it is no disgrace, still you are at a disadvantage and it makes you look older and played out. When the first signs of gray appear—or if prematurely gray, streaked with gray, hair faded or lacking lustre—just wet all your hair and scalp with LaCreole Hair Dressing before going to bed. After doing this a few times you will be delighted to see all your gray hair, and entire head of hair, turn to an even, beautiful dark shade without even a trace of gray showing. Your entire head of hair will be restored to the lustre, brightness, softness and dark shade your hair used to be. Besides LaCreole stops dandruff, falling hair, and causes new hair to sprout all over your head. LaCreole is no dye, but acts on the scalp and revives the natural color glands so all your gray hair is darkened so evenly and naturally no one could tell you had applied LaCreole. Men use LaCreole to restore dark color to their hair and mustache. Ask your druggist for LaCreole. Sold on a money back guarantee, or sent direct for $1.20 by Van Vleet Drug Company, Memphis, Tenn.—(adv.)

SOCIAL ITEMS

Mrs. T. S. Alexander and Miss Sarah Alexander, of Phillips Manor, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. S. T. Weyman for a few days. They have many friends here who will welcome them.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Clayton Burke, of 17 Willow street, announce the birth of a daughter. She has been named Kathleen Harrison Burke.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Neel announce the birth of a daughter at St. Joseph's infirmary.

* * *

Mrs. Eula Griffin and Mrs. Georgia McMichael left Thursday for California to spend the remainder of the winter.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Barnett are in Clinton, S. C., where they were called on account of the serious illness of their sister, Mrs. Venable Martin. Mrs. Martin was Miss Mary Barnett, of Atlanta.

* * *

Mrs. B. L. Willingham and Mrs. W. B. Willingham left yesterday for Miami, Florida.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin Stewart entertained the members of her bridge club yesterday afternoon, at home.

* * *

Mrs. Harvey Hill is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Lane in LaGrange.

* * *

Miss Katherine Hook is ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens Hook, at East Lake.

* * *

Mr. O. B. Stephenson, manager of the Coit-Alber Chautauqua company, of Chicago, is spending a few weeks in the city with Mr. Russell Bridges at 145 Penn avenue.

* * *

Dr. Latimer Rudolph, of Gainesville, is in the city for the week-end visiting his young son, Henry Latimer Rudolph, Jr., and Mrs. Rudolph at the Piedmont sanitarium.

ORDNANCE WORKERS ARE BADLY NEEDED

The government has just issued a call for thousands of civilian workers in the ordnance department of the army, calling attention to the fact that the actual fighting forces would be powerless without an efficient civilian army behind them.

For clerical positions 7,700 men and women are wanted; for positions in testing ordnance material 400 men; for mechanical trades positions, 3,500 men; for drafting positions, 650 men, and for inspection positions, 2,600 men. Salaries in the different positions range from $480 to $2,400 a year. Information in regard to the service may be obtained by applying to the representative of the United States Civil Service commission at the postoffice building.

MILLEDGEVILLE FINDS NEW SOURCE OF FUEL

Milledgeville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The continued cold, together with the scarcity of coal, has proved here the old adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention." It has been discovered that a lot of fuel is at hand here in the old dead, dying and supernumerary trees standing on the streets. Acting on the idea that these could well be in the furnaces, Dr. Parks, president of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, is providing the institution with a lot of wood in this way. Besides, he is having delivered 50 cords of wood, fearing the college's supply of coal might be delayed in transit. The city, also, is using many of the old trees and having those that were blown down in the recent windstorm cut up.

SNOW AND HIGH WINDS, WEATHER MENU FRIDAY

No Present Indications of Milder Weather, Says Forecaster Von Herrmann.

The few vagrant flakes of snow that fluttered through the air Friday could scarcely be dignified by the name of a snowstorm, but there were enough of them to remind Atlantans that winter is still here.

The snowflakes, however, were unnecessary, as a 28-mile wind, blowing almost steadily all day, while the temperature ranged from four to eight degrees below the freezing point, made the day wintry enough to assure anyone that it is not yet time for spring poets to appear or heavy wraps to disappear.

"Fair and cold" is the prophecy for today, and there is no present indication for milder weather than Atlanta has had for the past three days. In fact, it is extremely probable that the temperature will be three or four degrees colder this morning than it was Friday morning. The weather man suspects that the mercury will drop to about 20 degrees above zero, or even lower. It was 24 degrees at 7 o'clock Friday morning, got up to 29 by noon and then began to drop again.

The daily weather report says an area of low atmospheric pressure still lingers over the upper lake region and the cold air from the northwest continues to swing down the Mississippi valley behind it. Upper Mississippi points report below zero temperatures, to which is chargeable the below-freezing weather that now envelops Atlanta.

Perishable goods to be shipped from Atlanta should be prepared to withstand a temperature of 10 degrees if destined to the north; 20 degrees if consigned to the northeast; 35 degrees if to the south, and from 20 to 25 degrees if to the west.

HARRISON WILL SPEAK AT AUDITORIUM SUNDAY

"What's the Matter With America?" is the subject of the address which M. W. Harrison, vice president in charge of the savings department of the American Bankers' Association of New York, will give at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon. This talk of Mr. Harrison's will be a very important feature of the entertainment for soldiers which is held at the Auditorium every Sunday. Mr. Harrison has recently made addresses along this same line in Savannah, Augusta and Athens. He was enthusiastically received in each city.

CHAMBER DIRECTORS MEET ON WEDNESDAY

Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce will hold the first meeting of the year 1918. The meeting will be a regular annual convention of the directors, but as it is the first business meeting to be held since the opening of the present year, it promises to be a very important occasion. The policy of the new president, as outlined by W. H. White, Jr., as well as the plans for the work of the commercial body for the coming year, will be discussed.

WILL APPEAL CASES OF MEN WHO MARRY AFTER WAR STARTED

Provost Marshal General Crowder has forwarded to the office of the adjutant general an order requiring government appeal representatives to appeal all cases where local boards have placed married registrants in deferred classes 2 or 4, when such registrants were married after May 18, 1917, in order that a uniform ruling may be had.

The order is as follows:

"In order that district boards may review all classifications by local boards in cases of marriage since May 18, 1917, and secure uniformity of action, all government appeal agents shall be instructed to appeal all cases where local boards have granted deferred classification in either class 2 or class 4, on account of such marriages."

The provost marshal general also calls to the attention of local boards their lack of authority to allow registrants to go abroad for the purpose of enlisting in the forces of any other power.

FREIGHT CONGESTION NOW BEING RELIEVED

Atlanta Bureau Believes Great Improvement Will Be Evident by Monday.

The Atlanta Freight bureau, as well as the local agents of the railroads running into the city, are hopeful that the congested condition of the Atlanta terminals and railroad yards, which was the cause for so much concern during the first days of this week, will be to a large extent cleared by Monday morning, the time set for unloading and storing car lots of stuff that had been in the yards for more than a week, and the storing of goods that had remained for the same period in the freight warehouses.

The railroads and the freight bureau have received the co-operation of the Atlanta shippers in such way that the local agents report a vastly improved condition, both on the yards and in the terminals.

The real estate men of the city also have given the situation the benefit of their co-operation and they have materially helped to clear up matters by finding a large area of warehouse space that could be used for storage purposes, thus relieving the congestion at the yards and terminals.

400 Bibb Draftsmen Ignore Questionnaire; Placed in Class One

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Four hundred registered men in Bibb county are going to be put in Class 1 and called for service in the army because of the fact that they failed to fill out their questionnaires within the limit of time prescribed. Five hundred of the questionnaires have not been filled out, but one hundred of that number are due to the fact that extensions of time were granted. Most of those who have not returned their papers are negroes who have moved from the addresses originally given the board and who are probably ignorant of the fact that anything further was required of them.

The work of classifying the registrants is now in progress, but it will require several weeks to finish the job, there being more than 6,000 registrants in this county.

The district exemption board will resume its sessions within a few days for the purpose of hearing appeals.

CHINAMAN FIGHTING DEPORTATION ORDER

Charlie Dart, a Chinaman, who stated he is 27 years old, was given a hearing before Judge William T. Newman, of the federal district court, Friday afternoon to show cause why he should not be deported.

Dart had been arrested at Madison, Ga., about eighteen months ago, at the request of the immigration authorities who claimed that his residence in the United States was in violation to the section of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese laborers.

Commissioner Cornett, of Athens, before whom the Chinaman was first tried, ordered his deportation, but an appeal was entered and the evidence in the case is now being considered by Judge Newman, who will render a decision in a few days. W. Paul Carpenter represents the government, and Hugh Howell the defendant.

The government requires that Charlie Dart must show that he was born in the United States. He states he was born in San Francisco, and introduced a witness who claimed to have known him in this country since he was 11 years old, but the government demands that he must go back eleven years.

MACON MINISTERS VOTE UNION SERVICE DOWN

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) No union services will be held in the Macon churches Sunday as had been planned, the ministers of the city voting against the plan at a meeting called by Fuel Administrator Jessup to discuss the proposition as a means of conserving the city's fuel supply.

It developed at the meeting that in most of the churches of the city all meetings except those absolutely essential to the well-being of the denominations have been dispensed with and in many instances the main services are being held in the smaller Sunday school rooms where a minimum of fuel is used.

The ministers expressed a desire to co-operate in every way in aiding the government in the present crisis, but took the position that to do away with their individual services entirely would cause their congregations to disintegrate.

SUB-CHAIRMEN CHOSEN TO PUSH STAMP SALES

Columbus, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—John S. Bleecker, state utilities chairman of the distribution of War Savings Stamps, has appointed the following sub-chairmen in the ten leading cities of Georgia:

R. J. Arnold, Rome; P. S. Arkwright, Atlanta; C. D. Flanigan, Athens; W. C. Callaghan, Augusta; H. C. Foss, Savannah; L. H. Crowell, Columbus; W. G. Eager, Valdosta; P. R. Vomelsler, Waycross, Leon Dure, Macon, and J. A. Simmons, Cordele.

These sub-chairmen will direct the sale of the War Savings Stamps in the public utilities throughout the state. They will make a concentrated drive among employees to boost stamp sales.

NORTHWEST GEORGIA UNDER SNOW BLANKET

Lyerly, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—For the seventh time within the past seven weeks, the earth is again blanketed with snow and the people of northwest Georgia are inclined to believe that the North Pole has been moved several hundred miles further south, the oldest people of the town not recalling such another spell of weather. The ground has not been free from ice and snow for nearly eight weeks.

ATLANTA SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN ON FEBRUARY 4

Education Board Votes to Allow Teachers to Coach Pupils for Pay.

No matter how seriously adults may consider the fuel shortage, the average small boy cannot be made to believe it is anything but an unqualified blessing, as it is giving him a wholly unexpected vacation in midwinter, and this vacation will last until February 4, at least, as that is the date decided upon by the board of education Friday.

Superintendent J. C. Wardlaw, in explanation of the board's action and as a matter of information to teachers and pupils, issued the following statement:

The board of education of the city of Atlanta, in session at noon Friday, after full consideration of all phases of the present emergent situation, decided to close the public schools of the city until Monday, February 4.

It is therefore ordered that all the public schools of the city remain closed until that date.

For the reason that when an order such as this is issued scores of patrons and pupils telephone to inquire whether this, that, or the other school is included, it is necessary to explain that the order of suspension of operation applies to the four high schools, Boys' High school, Commercial High school, Girls' High school, and the Technological High school, to the forty-two white grammar schools, the fourteen negro grammar schools, and the four night schools, including the Central Night school.

Much valuable committee work will be done by many of the teachers during the period of suspension of the schools, and it is suggested that the pupils make good use of the time by devoting a part of it to school work, not forgetting their gardens and the thrift campaign.

The board passed a special order suspending the regular rule forbidding public school teachers to coach for pay pupils in the public schools, and teachers therefore have permission thus to serve parents who are eager to have their children receive private instruction during the time the schools are not in operation.

Teachers desiring to leave the city will please call at the office of the superintendent of schools and register their postoffice and telegraphic addresses, in order that it may be possible to communicate with them on short notice.

For the convenience of the public, the following information is given:

The superintendent of schools, supervisors and business manager are in the offices of the board of education on the fourth floor of the city hall from 8 to 5 o'clock every day in the week, except Saturdays, when the office closes at noon. In order to reach them by telephone in regard to school matters, please call the city hall telephone number, Main 4100, ask the city hall operator for the main office of the board of education, and request the clerk to connect the branch phone of the particular person in the schools department with whom it is desired to speak.

Please instead of calling the private telephone of school officials take up all school matters through the above channel, telephone Main 4100.

J. C. WARDLAW,
Superintendent of Schools.

VALDOSTA CLUB SHOWS FLAG WITH 20 STARS

Valdosta, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) The Val-de-Osta club, one of the city's leading social organizations, is displaying the largest service flag in the city. The flag, flying from the club room windows on Patterson street, bears twenty stars. Two of the club members are in France, one at West Point, and the others well-distributed throughout the various branches of service.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

"Some men are born with style, some acquire style, some have style put on them"

Clothes with style

HERE'S an overcoat with style in itself that will put style on any man; it's from Hart Schaffner & Marx, the style creators of America.

You'll find it here in a dozen live models and many colors and patterns to select from.

Suits to keep pace with latest fashions in fabrics and prices that you'll approve.

$20 $22½ $25 $30 to $50

Everything else men wear

Hats, shirts, gloves, shoes and all the rest to add to your comfort, appearance and pleasure.

New silk and flannel shirts, $4.

Novelty patterns in shirts, a special value, $1.25.

See these $1½ union suits—all weights, long or short sleeves—long or short legs.

See the big value in hats at $2.

Everything for Military men

Daniel Bros. Co.

45 to 49 Peachtree

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

Black Kid Gloves Today $1.00 Pair

Only a small collection to be closed out today at this special price---$1.00 pair.
NOTE: These sizes only: 5½, 5¾, 6.
Be early if you would share them.

---First Floor

Knit Underwear in a Clearaway at Extremely Small Prices

Children's fleece-lined cotton Union Suits; 2 to 12-year sizes, 69c suit.

Women's medium and light weight Cotton Pants, ankle or knee length; 50c pair.

Women's Wool Union Suits in extra large sizes only—$1.50 and $2 suit.

—First Floor.

Children's black knit Pants, ankle length; 4 to 10-year sizes, 25c pair; 12-year sizes, 35c pair.

Boys' Cotton Knit Shirts and Drawers, 10 to 15-year sizes, 35c garment.

Women's Italian Silk Union Suits, white; sizes 34 to 40; $2.50 suit.

LUZIANNE coffee and Good Cheer go together like 'Possum and Sweet Potatoes

"When It Pours, It Reigns"

BECAUSE Luzianne makes the best-tasting cup of coffee you ever drank. It's roasted just right. The fragrance—you can't forget it. And the flavor is delicious.

Coffee-lovers know that Luzianne just *hits the spot*, for it's full of punch and pep.

If you don't think that this good old Luzianne is worth what you paid, then tell your grocer and he'll give you back every cent.

Will Germany Yield To America's Peace Aims?

"The key to the Temple of World Peace is in the hand of President Wilson," said Maximilian Harden recently to an American correspondent in Germany and many people throughout the world think that the key was fitted in the lock when the President restated America's war aims to Congress on January 8th.

Taken together, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, the statements of war aims by Lloyd George and President Wilson are "an unescapable challenge to the Governments of the Central Powers and what perhaps is much more important to the consciences of their peoples." The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* says that "Germany's spokesmen have been insistent that their opponents in the war state definitely and concretely what they are fighting for. It is now the Central Powers' move and they should be equally willing to restate their war aims as unequivocally as the United States and Great Britain have stated theirs."

Throughout the length and breadth of America, the President's speech has been warmly applauded and endorsed. In the capitals of the countries allied with America in the war its reception has been no less cordial, as shown in the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 19th. This article covers four pages and gives the result of a searching examination of the newspaper press of the world, including Germany, upon America's war aims as outlined in the President's message. Incidentally, the war terms of America, Britain, and Russia are shown in three parallel columns, so that the reader can at once balance them.

Among other interesting articles in this number of the "Digest" are:

The Woman Suffrage Victory in House of Representatives

How the Result Is Looked Upon By Editors Throughout the United States

The War on the War Department
The German-Bolsheviki Tiff
Do Drunkards Deserve Death?
The Staveless Barrel
What Bolsheviki "Freedom" Means
Civilization and Insanity
Corn—Our National Food
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
How the German Destroys and Collects Art
Germany Reconsiders Rodin
The New Alinement of Religions
The New Vision of the War

More Murders in U. S. Than Ever Before
The Vatican and the Allies
Germany Urges Sweden to Rob Russia
Junking 1,300 Miles of Railroad
Making Millions Out of Bubbles
The Shop-Girl Up-To-Date
Financing the War
(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Education)
England's "New Hope" Found in War Poetry
Secrets of the Dramatic Critics' Prison-House
Protestant Soldiers at Mass
News of Finance and Industry

Many Striking Illustrations, Including the Best Cartoons of the Week

How "The Digest" Helps Fight America's Battles

It is imperatively necessary that the American public, every man, woman, and child, in their several stations, cooperate to the limit of their power in helping along the great work to which this country has dedicated itself—the high task of making the world safe for democracy. To do this a clear understanding of our aims and purposes and an intelligent grasp of what is being done, day by day, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, is absolutely essential. THE LITERARY DIGEST, this week and every week, tells you exactly this, without exaggerating successes or minimizing failures, and shows you how YOU can help, where your part lies in the general plan of coordinating the nation's resources. Read it today, as a patriotic duty.

January 19th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

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THE CONSTITUTION
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ATLANTA, GA., January 19, 1918.

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Sunday	.05	.25	.70	1.25	2.50

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City and country, 15 cents per week, or 65 cents per month.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Manager for all territory outside Atlanta.

The Constitution's Washington office is at 618 Riggs Building. Mr. J. A. Hollomon, correspondent.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had: Hotaling's Newsstands, Broadway and Forty-second street (Times building corner), Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

The Constitution is not responsible for advance payments to out-of-town local carriers, dealers or agents.

Member of the Associated Press.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

TYPICAL OF ATLANTA!

At a called meeting of the Atlanta Retail Merchants' association yesterday resolutions were adopted pledging support of the federal fuel administration order for the closing of all dry goods, clothing and similar stores at periodical intervals as a means of conserving the country's depleted fuel supply, and expressing not only the willingness but the pleasure of the association in complying with that order.

This act of cheerful acquiescence on the part of Atlanta's retail merchants was based upon the theory that the federal administration knew what it was doing when it issued the order, and that it is not for those whom it affects to question its justification or its wisdom, notwithstanding the facts that the Atlanta merchants most affected use no fuel in their stores, and that the government specifically permits them to enforce the insurance regulation that requires their buildings be kept at a temperature sufficient to prevent the freezing of the automatic fire-prevention apparatus with which nearly all of them are equipped.

The government spoke. To the business men of Atlanta that was enough. Their theory is that the government knows what is best for the country in time of war, and what it says must "go."

That is the proper spirit, the patriotic spirit, typical of Atlanta's business men!

THE FRANK AND POUNDAGE.

One mail delivery the other day brought three franked books—not leaflets nor pamphlets nor tracts, but books—from the government printing office in Washington.

Their combined weight is six pounds and two ounces!

One of these books, a handsome work and beautifully illustrated with half-tones, is bound in cloth and boards. It is the 1916 report of the Smithsonian Institution—and well worth a handsome price to anyone who wants it, but worth nothing to anyone who does not want it.

The other two are Part 1, Section VIII., Vol. IX. and Section 1, Vol. I., respectively, of "Proceedings of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress," the first being devoted to "Public Health and Medicine," and the second-named to "Anthropology." Each is bound in paper; and probably is a valuable work and replete with information of real worth—to anyone who wants it, but worth not a copper farthing to anyone who does not want it!

The three volumes contain, respectively, 729, 681 and 463 pages of first-grade quality paper, each page representing high-priced work by compositors, printers and binders.

It must have cost a very large amount of money to produce them; and how many of them were franked through the mails we, of course, do not know—not even approximately.

The point is, they were produced, and certainly at great expense, and the government received not a cent for their transmission through the mails.

Many thousands of these six-pound packages of books were produced by the government, franked, at government expense, received by consignees who care no more about the study of public health and medicine, or anthropology or the administration of the Smithsonian Institution during 1916 than Alaska sour-dough cares about the habits and pastimes of the pink boll worm, and—are thrown away or used for fuel!

Would it not be more in keeping with the government's emphatic thrift and economy admonitions were it simply to have publicly announced that these books are available, and let those citizens who want them and who would put them to a good purpose and who would appreciate their undoubted value, send for them?

What a saving that would mean to the government—a saving in the people's tax money; in valuable paper stock, printer's ink and binding material; in precious carrying capacity of the railroads; in drayage and the brawn of mail-carriers, to say nothing of the nerves and gray matter of hard-worked postal clerks!

The government admonishes the citizen that the exigencies of the day demand that he make every lick count and every edge cut!

If that admonition applies justly to the citizen it certainly applies with equal force to the government itself.

And the government can easily curtail two of its most flagrant sources of waste: By cutting the maintenance cost of the government printing office through the elimination of needless work; and by abrogating the uncalled-for, extravagant, altogether useless franking privilege.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

Today is the birthday anniversary of Robert E. Lee.

Not only the citizens of the south, which General Lee so dearly loved, but the people of the entire country will have thoughts and speak words in praise and admiration of one of the greatest of the men whose names impart luster to the pages of American history.

The name of Lee will ever stand as a symbol of purity of character, faithfulness and sacrifice to duty.

No purer, no sweeter, character ever lived; and now, more than half a century after the civil war, his virtues as a man and his greatness as a soldier are respected by his former adversaries as they are revered by those whose leader he was and who were themselves made better and nobler men by his leadership and his example.

The south, to which Lee dedicated and consecrated the best that was in him, will ever enshrine his memory, and all the world will think the more of it for so honoring the memory of such a man.

GEORGIA HOME-CURED MEAT.

The colored farmers in the vicinity of Fort Valley are soon to stage their second annual "Home-Cured Meat show." According to predictions made by James E. Downing, the pig club agent, who has done and is doing remarkable work in encouraging swine culture in his territory, the 1918 show will reveal a very gratifying measure of progress.

Last year these same farmers exhibited 572 home-cured hams at the Fort Valley show, whereas, entries already have been made for 1,000 hams, 100 shoulders and 100 sides of bacon to be exhibited at the show next March. Which is only indicative of the good work that is being accomplished at Fort Valley and elsewhere in Georgia through the instrumentality of the pig club idea.

There is no reason why a pound of pork or of pork products should be shipped into Georgia. On the other hand, there is every reason why Georgia should produce sufficient pork to supply its own demands, and contribute also to the constantly increasing requirements of other sections.

That hog-raising and pork-curing pays in Georgia, the remarkable success of the industry in Brooks and other counties, and the growth of the packing industry in this state during the last two or three years, afford abundant proof.

Pork never was higher in price than it is today, nor was it ever in greater demand.

Furthermore, there is every reasonable prospect that the demand will continue. Just now there is a pork shortage the world over, due in large part to the fact that pork is the leading meat staple in rationing the many millions of men who are under arms.

Grain and forage and root crops, now likewise high in price and scarce, will begin to increase in supply immediately the war ends, when the vast tonnage of wheat and corn now accumulating in ports remote from the war zone for the want of transportation facilities, will be released, and when the acreage now waste because of the war will be restored to cultivation.

All of which argues that right now, regardless of the high prices of feed, is the time for the farmer to breed up and increase his stock of hogs; now is the time to stress the importance of and to encourage the organization of pig clubs throughout the state of Georgia, and to encourage such an enterprise as the forthcoming cured-meat show by the colored farmers of Fort Valley.

Barnard E. Smead, pig club organizer in the northwest, addressing himself to this point a few days ago, is quoted as having said—

> "If you are a boy with red blood, join a pig club. If you are the father of a boy, don't stand in the way of his joining a pig club, the price of grain notwithstanding. Every kernel of wheat you save by killing a pig, humanity will pay for with its blood—and you and yours may yet contribute to that terrible payment."

He shows that the pig is the fastest and most efficient producer of meat of any of the leading meat animals; that a pig will turn a hundred pounds of digestible matter consumed into 15.6 pounds of edible solids, against 3.2 pounds of edible solids (in meat) for the lamb, and 2.8 pounds of edible solids (in meat) for the steer.

As to quality in hog-breeding, Mr. Smead commends the progress that has been made in the south, the original home of the "razorback," saying that—

> "In the matter of pure bred pigs versus scrubs, the south is giving us an illuminating example. In parts of the south the razorback has from time immemorial been the pig universal. It was no use to talk pure bred pigs in the strongholds of the razorback.
>
> "When the boys' pig clubs were formed in these regions the razorback lost his domain. Why? Because the children proved to their elders in terms of pork and cash that their pure breds simply walked away from the razorback in the matter of pork production and profit."

The boy who joins a pig club and raises a pig contributes that much toward the establishing of his own independence, and toward the development of one of the most promising industries of Georgia; and the farmer who this year raises two full-blooded hogs for every one that he raised last year adds by that much to his year's net income, and helps that much to elevate Georgia to its merited position of greatness among the live stock producing states of the union.

JUST from GEORGIA

By Frank L. Stanton

The Joy-Time.

Want to hear the fiddle play
Like it's built for playin',
"Halleluia," "Break o' Day,"—
House where Joy is stayin!

Ringin' sound
Of "Hands around!"—
Joy's sweet country's where we're bound!

Finest time you ever knowed,—
People step up faster!
Run gray Trouble from the road,—
Tell him Joy's his master!

Dark and dawn,
Till Time is gone,
Joy's bright country calls us on!

* * * * *

A Veteran's Chorus.

This sentiment rings true to the spirit of the veterans who marched with Lee:

"Yes, sir, I fought with 'Stonewall,'
And faced the fight with Lee,
But since the Union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me."

* * * * *

How Times Do Change.

Somehow or other, the old historic phrase, "Same to you," is rapidly going out of common usage.—Charlotte News.

Yes; and "Here's how," is unheard; and "Say when" would land you in jail in two minutes!

* * * * *

The Home-Land.

I.

Right to your hand,
Right to your hand,—
No place smilin' like the old Home-Land!
And you better be a-risin'
And leadin' of the band
To the sweet home-music of the old Home-Land!

II.

Takin' your stand,
Takin' your stand
On the loved, bright acres of the old Home-Land!
Love—friend and master,
Holdin' of your hand
In the dear old pathways of the old Home-Land!

* * * * *

Two Suitors.

"A Cartoon in Type," is the title of this, by D. G. B., in The Athens Banner:

"America had two insistent suitors—
One was called Thrift and the other Want.
And when America accepted the attentions of Thrift and listened to his reasoning—
Then Want said:
'Two's company, three's a crowd'—
And departed."

* * * * *

As He Sees It.

The stern philosopher of The Thomasville Times-Enterprise thought it out on this line:

"The old confed did on little less than nothing for three years and fought a good fight all the time, while some of his descendants are fussing because they are out of coal and have not enough sugar."

* * * * *

"No Time for Foolin'."

Superstition—fable
Not in the food price plan!
Thirteen at the table?—
I'll be the thirteenth man!

Appetite is able,—
No bill o' fare I ban!
Thirteen at the table?—
Make me the thirteenth man!

* * * * *

Proof Positive.

"You can take this statement for what it's worth," says The Mountain Echo, "but it's worth its weight in truth: They ain't no moonshine stills, nor any other kind, in these diggins, for the reason that a man who knows every still path in the county has been sorrowfully sober for six months!"

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Judgments Affirmed.

Stephenson v. Tidwell et al.; from Fulton superior court—Judge Bell. Mark Bolding, W. J. Laney, for plaintiff in error. Nathan Coplan, R. B. Blackburn, contra.

Martin v. Mayo; from Fulton—Judge Hill. Morris Macks, Moore & Branch, S. A. Massell, for plaintiff in error. John A. Boykin, solicitor-general. E. A. Stephens, contra.

Harrell et al. v. Town of Whigham et al.; from Grady—Judge Cox. S. P. Cain, for plaintiffs in error. R. C. Bell, R. R. Terrell, contra.

Peacock v. Stults; from Decatur—Judge Harrell. T. S. Hawes, for plaintiff in error. J. C. Hale, M. E. O'Neal, contra.

Booker et al. v. Small & Sons; from Bibb—Judge Mathews. H. F. Strohecker, for plaintiffs in error. E. B. Weatherly, contra.

Jolly v. Jolly; from Bibb—Judge Mathews. West & Dasher, A. T. Walden, for plaintiff in error. Newman & Newman, C. H. Garrett, contra.

Hinton v. McBride; from Bibb—Judge Mathews. Hardeman, Jones, Park & Johnston, Harry S. Strozier, for plaintiff in error. L. D. Moore, contra.

Cooper et al., receivers, v. Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Company, and vice versa; from Screven—Judge Hardeman. T. J. Evans, for plaintiffs in error. Garrard & Gazan, Edward S. Elliott, contra.

Union Banking Company et al. v. Jenkins; from Walton—Judge Cobb. R. L. Cox, for plaintiffs in error. Walker & Roberts, contra.

Knight v. Strickland; from Ware—Judge Summerall. A. B. Spence, C. L. Redding, Parks & Reed, for plaintiff in error. Parker & Parker, contra.

Scott, executor, v. Wage Earners' Loan and Investment Company; from Chatham—Judge Meldrim. Pettie & Tucker, for plaintiff in error. Wilson & Rogers, contra.

Miller v. Bradford; from Bibb—Judge Mathews. Hubert F. Rawls, for plaintiff in error. J. J. McCreary, contra.

Mangum et al. v. Keith; from Emanuel—Judge Hardeman. Saffold & Jordan, for plaintiffs in error. Williams & Bradley, contra.

Chandler et al v. Chandler; from Banks—Judge Brand. W. W. Stark, R. B. Russell, for plaintiffs in error. W. A. Charters, H. H. Perry, contra.

Judgments Reversed.

Harp v. Nowell; from Bibb superior court—Judge Mathews. Feagin & Hancock, for plaintiff in error. Charles H. Garrett, contra.

Shaw et al. v. Bray et al.; from Berrien—Judge Thomas. Lankford & Moore, for plaintiffs in error. E. K. Wilcox, contra.

Wood, administrator, v. Achey; from Murray—Judge Tarver. R. N. Steed, F. K. & C. D. McCutchen, for plaintiff in error. Maddox, McCamy & Shumate, W. C. Martin, C. N. King, contra.

Fountain v. Dorminey et al.; from Ben Hill—Judge Crum. Quincey & Rice, Otis H. Elkins, for plaintiff in error. Eldridge Cutts, McDonald & Bennett, contra.

Dismissed.

Mitchell et al. v. Yow; from Stephens—Judge Jones. Dorough & Adams, for plaintiffs in error. Farmer Barrett, contra.

Transferred.

Frey v. Thompson; from Cobb.
Williams v. Farmers' State Bank; from Berrien.

Rehearing Denied.

County of Bibb v. Jones et al.; from Bibb.
Strickland v. Strickland; from Gordon.
Potts v. Mathis; from Houston.
Carter v. Sutton; from Laurens.
Powell v. Heyman; from Richmond.
Brown v. Caraker; from Baldwin.
Brannon v. State; from Quitman.
Wright, insurance commissioner, v. Thompson; from Fulton.
Brown v. McCarley; from Troup.
Cooper et al., receivers, v. National Bank of Savannah (petition for certiorari); from Chatham.

LITTLE LOCALS ABOUT THINGS OF CITY INTEREST

F. L. Abell, 30, who gave his address as 107 Ivy, was fined $26 by the recorder Friday for being drunk and disorderly. It was alleged that he came upon the front porch of Miss Pauline Hughes, 245 Courtland, while in an intoxicated condition and was rambling around seemingly looking for the doorway. Miss Hughes became frightened and fired her pistol at him through the front window, but missed her mark. The police were called, and Abell was locked up, and at the trial he admitted that he had taken two drinks, but had no recollection of what happened afterward.

Thirty-six physicians will be elected to membership on the medical board of the Grady hospital when the board of trustees holds the annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, January 29, at the hospital.

When S. M. Perdue, 65 years old, applied for a permit to run his rooming house at 147 Decatur street, Chief Beavers, before issuing it, had the detectives investigate the character of the place. A large quantity of whisky was said to have been found in the room occupied by Perdue. When tried before the recorder Perdue was held on a $300 bond.

The question of whether it will be necessary to hold sessions of the municipal court before February 25 will be discussed Saturday morning at a mass meeting which will be held by members of the Atlanta bar in the court room of Chief Judge E. D. Thomas, of the municipal court. Most of the government questionnaires have been answered, and registrants no longer need the services of these lawyers, who were given a long vacation to aid in the answering of questionnaires.

George E. Green, who runs an auto supply store at 829 Peachtree, was returning home late Thursday night and at the corner of Peachtree and Tenth he was held up by a tall white man who began to rifle his pockets. Just at this moment Officers Bishop and Shumate appeared from around the corner. The thief caught sight of the officers and ran into an alley, dropping his loot and making good his escape.

The two oldest monkeys in the Grant Park zoo were frozen to death in their cage some time Wednesday night, according to a report made by the zoo keeper Friday. The death of the two monkeys leaves only eight of their tribe at the zoo to amuse the children.

Tiring of being a citizen of such an unstable country as Russia now appears to be, John Noftz, who has hitherto admitted allegiance to the Romanoffs, applied for citizenship papers at the United States district court Friday. He will have a hearing June 24, on which date another Russian, three Austrians, one Hungarian, a Canadian and a Greek will also be examined as to their eligibility to become American citizens.

The regular Sunday meeting of the Georgia Psychological Center will be held at city hall, fourth floor, at 3 o'clock. Subject, "The Light That Shined in Darkness." Speaker, S. Singleton.

A Winton-Six automobile painted beaver brown, carrying license tag No. 53262-Ga., belonging to T. O. Poole, a local dealer, was stolen about 10:30 o'clock Thursday night near Peachtree street and Auburn avenue.

DR. JACOBS WILL FILL CENTRAL CHURCH PULPIT

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, of Oglethorpe university, will occupy the pulpit at the Central Congregational church at both morning and evening services for the next several Sundays. Dr. Jacobs is an original thinker, and his sermons are always of great interest. The public is invited.

Railroad Board Docket.

The state railroad commission has announced the following docket for its sessions, beginning January 24:

January 24, 1918.

13754. Southern Express company. Discontinue agency at Center, Ga.

13728. Savannah and Statesboro railroad. Revision of passenger service and schedules.

13760. Southern Express company. Discontinue agency at Richwood, Ga.

13759. Southern Express company. Discontinue agency at Warsaw, Ga.

13572. Ashburn Telephone company. Rule nisi.

13767. Atlantic Coast Line railroad et al. Petition for authority to discontinue handling special cars, special trains, etc.

13769. Savannah Gas company. Increase in gas rates at Savannah.

13770. Louisville and Nashville railroad. Application for authority to discontinue trains Nos. 36 and 37 on Sundays only between Cartersville and Etowah.

13781. Louisville and Nashville railroad. Application for authority to discontinue trains Nos. 5 and 6 between Atlanta and Blue Ridge on Sundays only.

13768. Bowdon railway. Application for authority to discontinue trains Nos. 5 and 6.

13783. Western and Atlantic railroad. Application for authority to discontinue trains Nos. 92 and 93, "Memphis-Atlanta Limited."

January 25, 1918.

13779. Americus Lighting company. Increase in power rates at Americus.

13722. S. R. Hassler et al. Petition to require the Western and Atlantic railroad to stop trains Nos. 1 and 2 at Rocky Face, Ga., on flag.

February 4, 1918.

12002. Georgia Intrastate Rate Case.

February 8, 1918.

13763. Southern Bell Telephone company. Application for authority to enforce certain clauses in subscriber's contract.

13785. Atlantic Coast Line railroad. Discontinue agency at Cutting, Ga.

13771. Albany Transit company. Rearrangement of schedule and service at Albany, Georgia.

13789. Screven Telephone company. Increase in telephone rates at Sylvania, Ga.

"The 'Red Tape Route.'"

(From The Chicago Herald.)

The greatest railroad company in the world, incorporated in Washington on December 28, has adopted as its motto: "The Shortest Route."

Fine! It would be a splendid slogan for every department of the government. It would mean speed. Without speed success is postponed every day, every moment of it, means unnecessary shedding of blood and expenditure of money.

Unfortunately "The Red Tape Route," with a hoary reputation of the longest way around, has been the system used by many officials charged with forwarding men and goods to a certain European capital. The Red Tape Route abhors a straight line. Its rails were laid in archaic ages and its astigmatic engineers evidently believed that a series of convoluted curves measured the shortest distance between two points. Its employees are of the neolithic age, worshipers of graven images and obsessed with veneration for procedure that impedes progress. To them the most ancient a rule or regulaton the more it partakes of the law of the Medes and the Persians. Precedents are inviolate and immutable.

On the Red Tape Route embalmed System is Master of Transportation. A trainman who can apply the brakes to that motion is instantaneously arrested, is mentioned in the Orders of the Day for meritorious service. Sidetracks are objects of solicitude. Switching is a sacred passion and running behind schedule a holy pastime. The engineer fills his oil can with emery dust instead of a lubricant and his cup of joy is filled to overflowing when he finds every signal set against him.

The Red Tape Route specializes in obstruction rather than transportation and yet it wants all shipments to go over its lines, no matter what delay may ensue. It has an ancient charter and has fought to the last ditch to preserve its vested rights of procrastination. Sitting with its back to the present, with eyes glued on the musty past, it is deaf to exigency, unresponsive to appeal, a dead incubus, but with force and power enough to block progress and wreck efficiency.

IN THE CHURCHES

TRINITY METHODIST.

The musical program Sunday follows: Prelude, Voluntary, "The Lord Is My Rock," Rogers. Offertory, "O Come to My Heart, Lord Jesus," Ambrose. Postlude. Charles Shelden organist and choirmaster.

PONCE DE LEON METHODIST.

At the Ponce de Leon Avenue Methodist Episcopal church Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, of St. Paul, Minn., will preach. Bishop Mitchell was to preach last Sunday, but his plans were changed. He is a writer and lecturer of note, and has been pastor of the great St. James Methodist Episcopal church in Chicago. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Mr. Titus, superintendent. As a fuel conservation measure this church will have no night service until further notice.

FIRST BAPTIST.

Rev. C. W. Daniel, D. D., will preach at both the 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. services Sunday. At the 11 a. m. service he will preach on "Reversal of Judgment," and in the evening his subject will be "Life Wounds."

The musical program will be as follows: Morning—Prelude, "God of Israel" (Curto). Mrs. O. D. Culpepper. Trio from "Faust" (Gounod), adapted by Mr. O'Donnelly, Mrs. Culpepper, Mr. Drukenmiller and Mr. Epps. Evening—"They Shall Not Hunger Nor Thirst," Woodman. "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" (Pflueger), Mrs. James H. Whitten. J. P. O'Donnelly, organist and director.

SECOND BAPTIST.

Henry Alford Porter, pastor of the Second Baptist church, will preach Sunday morning and evening. At the evening hour, 7:30 o'clock, he will preach the second in the series on "Watch-Words of the War," the subject being "The Iron Cross." Bible school Sunday morning at 9:30. Junior B. Y. P. U. at 3 p. m. Senior B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Musical program:

At 11 A. M.—Prelude, "Because," Kinder. Anthem, "Fear Not, O Israel," M. Spicker. Offertory, solo, "The Publican" (Von de Water), Miss Whitney. Postlude, march, Clarke. At 7:30 p. m.: Prelude, "Barcarolle," Nevin. Anthem, "Now the Day Is Over," Speaks. Offertory, "Protect Us Thro' the Coming Night," Nicolao. Postlude, "Priest's March," Mendelssohn. Choir: Miss Hazel Whitney, soprano; Mrs. Mattie Ellis, contralto; W. T. Clower, tenor; Thomas Hoffman, bass; Mrs. W. H. L. Nelms, organist and director.

PONCE DE LEON BAPTIST.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor Ponce de Leon Baptist church, corner Ponce de Leon and Piedmont avenues, preaches only one service Sunday, at 11 a. m. Theme, "The Judas View of Life." He will preach at 7:30 p. m. at the auditorium at Camp Gordon.

CAPITOL AVENUE BAPTIST.

Rev. W. H. Major, pastor of the Capitol Avenue Baptist church, will return from Clarksville, Tenn., in time to fill his pulpit at both hours Sunday. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the beginning of the evening service.

CENTRAL BAPTIST.

For several weeks the Central Baptist church has been holding its services in the Sunday school room, but on next Sunday all services are to be held in the main auditorium. Dr. Ridley will speak at both hours, and an opportunity given for membership at each service. Those holding letters and desiring membership are urged to be present at the morning service.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, the pastor, will preach upon the "Cleansing Gospel" at 11 o'clock. The pastor and officers of the church have transferred the Sunday evening services to Camp Gordon. Dr. Lyons and the members of the choir greatly enjoy the privilege of service at the camp. They will be assisted Sunday evening at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium by the regimental band of the 321st Field Artillery.

Morning—Prelude, Mrs. Charles Chalmers. Hymn, "How Tedious and Tasteless the Hours." Violin solo, Miss Genevieve Voorhees. Hymn, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say." Offertory solo, Mrs. Will Chears. Hymn, "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood." Postlude.

DRUID HILLS PRESBYTERIAN.

At Druid Hills Presbyterian church Sunday morning Rev. D. M. McIver's subject will be "Concerning the Prophet of All Ages;" evening service, 7:30 o'clock, subject, "Until I Went Into the Sanctuary." Every member of the church will be requested to do some special work. Come and learn what yours is.

INMAN PARK PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. B. R. Thornbury will preach morning and evening at Inman Park Presbyterian church, Edgewood and Euclid avenues. At 11 a. m., subject, "Self-Denial;" 7:30 p. m., "The Great Commandment." Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. For the conservation of fuel, all services will be held in the Sunday school chapel.

HARRIS STREET PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D. D., professor of Theology in Princeton Theological seminary, will preach at the Harris street Presbyterian church Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Jere A. Moore, will preach at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m., led by Miss Ruth Griffith; subject: "Young Christians Reaching Outward."

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN.

This congregation will worship in the North Avenue Grammar School building, North avenue and Hunt street. The pastor, Rev. A. A. Little, will preach. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. The room will be comfortable.

PRYOR STREET PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. Edwin Hemphill, the pastor, will preach 11 a. m., subject, "For Our Citizenship Is in Heaven," and at 7:30 p. m., "What Doth the Lord Require of Thee?" Bible school at 9:30 a. m., W. H. Wright, superintendent. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m., A. J. Dunlap, president. Special musical programs at each service—large chorus choir, Miss Lucile McNair, pianist; Mr. Charles T. Brown, director. A special invitation is extended to all "our men in uniform," as well as all visitors in the city.

GEORGIA AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, corner Georgia avenue and Grant street, want you to attend services at their church on Sunday. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Morning study, "The Atonement. Some Misconceptions of God's Attitude to Man Cleared Away." Young People's Society Christian Endeavors meet at 6:45 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. This service will be a serial study begun on "Know Thyself." The first study, "What Makes Me What I am?"

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN.

The communion of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 11 o'clock, and the pastor, Rev. R. F. Kirkpatrick, will make the communion address on the theme, "Remember Jesus Christ." Preceding this service a public welcome will be extended new members. The second service will be held at 5 o'clock, and the pastor will deliver a third of a series of Sunday evening sermons on "The Temptations of Christ." The subject of this sermon will be the "Second Temptation, or Faith or Presumption?" Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m.

GORDON STREET PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Thomas C. Guy will preach at the Gordon Street Presbyterian church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Special class for men. A congregational meeting will be held at the close of the morning service for the purpose of calling a pastor. This meeting was to have been held last Sunday, but was postponed on account of the furnace room having been flooded with water. All members are urged to be present.

MOORE MEMORIAL.

Dr. W. H. Miley preaches at Moore Memorial Presbyterian church, corner Luckie and Latimer, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. Three services Sunday. As it is Dr. Miley's last day and everyone has enjoyed his sermons, a big day is expected, with music by special singers and orchestra.

EAST POINT PRESBYTERIAN.

Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. "Godly Living" will be the subject of Dr. Holderby's sermon in the morning. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Regular services at the Soldiers' Home Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Dr. Holderby, the chaplain, will preach, and the music will be in charge of the Christian Endeavor of the Atlanta local union. The public is invited to these services.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The following services will be conducted by the churches of Christ tomorrow:

West End Avenue—Bible study at 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. by S. H. Hall on "The Man God Let Alone;" communion and fellowship at 11:45 a. m. Bible drill at 7:15, conducted by Morgan H. Carter, followed with preaching.

South Pryor-Vassar Streets—Bible study at 9:45 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; communion and fellowship at 11:45 a. m.

East Point—Bible study 9:45 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. by Morgan H. Carter; communion and fellowship at 11:45 a. m.; Bible drill at 7:15 p. m., conducted by S. H. Hall, followed by preaching.

Camp Gordon—Communion and fellowship at 2:30 p. m., followed by preaching by Morgan H. Carter, at Casualty department No. 2, Section "F."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL.

In spite of the inclement weather last Sunday a good-sized audience was present to hear Dr. Thornwell Jacobs preach at the Central Congregational church. He will preach again Sunday at the Central Congregational church, near Carnegie library, and members of the congregation and others are invited to be present at the morning service. Services to begin at 11 o'clock.

FIRST CHRISTIAN.

"The Godward Side of Life" will be the subject of Dr. L. O. Bricker's sermon at the First Christian church Sunday morning. Following the sermon there will be an ordination service of elders and deacons. "The Hireling Shepherd" will be the subject of the evening sermon at 7:45 o'clock. The congregation of the West End church will be guests at the evening service.

WEST END CHRISTIAN.

The pulpit of the West End Christian church tomorrow will be filled by Georgia State Sunday School Superintendent Picket, who will use for his subject "The Pride of the Church." The First Christian and the West End Christian churches will hold a union service, including union baptismal services, at the First Christian church, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS.

Rev. W. W. Memminger, rector of All Saints' Church, corner North avenue and West Peachtree, will preach. Three services, 8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. The church will be well heated on Sundays unless notice to the contrary appears in these columns.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

At the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner Trinity avenue and Capitol place, a special program of music will be rendered on Sunday morning by the triple quartet of the 319th Field Artillery. The pastor will preach on "Life's Best Equipment," and the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock the sermon will be preached by Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, of Chattanooga. The Bible school meets at 9:45.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL.

Dr. C. B. Wilmer will preach Sunday morning at St. Luke's church, his subject being "The Prophet Amos on War and Spiritual Forces." At 7:30 o'clock in the evening the subject will be "The Baptism of Christ and the Ultimate Triumph of Spiritual Power." In order to economize on coal the night services will be held in the Sunday school room.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Walter S. Swisher, who has come from Boston to supply the pulpit of the Unitarian church, 301 West Peachtree street, will preach tomorrow morning on the topic, "Pegging Along," at 11 o'clock.

HEALTH TALKS

By WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

SWEATING.

Perspiration is normally continuous and not intermittent, but most of the time the sweat is exhaled from the body surface in the form of vapor and hence is insensible. When the temperature of the surface is elevated above the normal perspiration increases sufficiently to become sensible. The purpose of perspiration is chiefly the regulation of the body temperature and not the elimination of poisonous waste matter as commonly supposed.

If the surface of the body is varnished with some impermeable coating, death occurs in a very short time, but not from any poisonous effect of retained perspiration. The cause of death in such circumstance is a great reduction of body temperature due to excessive radiation of heat from the varnished surface. Valentin and Laschkewitsch found that a rabbit so varnished would develop no noticeable symptoms as long as the animal's temperature was kept about normal by artificial means.

A man of average stature has about 16 square feet of skin with 2,381,248 sweat glands, each sweat gland coil, when unraveled, being one-sixteenth inch long, so that a man's sweat excreting tubes, placed end to end, would measure just two and one-third miles, according to Austin Flint, the physiologist.

The sweat glands in the palms and the soles and in the armpits are larger and more numerous than in other places. In the armpits the glands are large enough to be readily felt as little lumps in the skin.

Men employed about the furnaces of gas-works, in steel mills, as stokers on great ships, may sweat two pounds in half an hour.

Normal sweat is colorless, limpid, with a feeble characteristic odor, acid in reaction, although it may become neutral or alkaline after prolonged perspiration. It consists of 99.55 per cent pure water, 0.22 per cent salt, and minute traces of urea, volatile fatty acids (butyric) which cause the characteristic odor, and other unimportant substances.

The peculiar odor of perspiration, sometimes unpleasant, is most noticeable in certain regions, as between the toes, in the groins, under the arms, or wherever skin surfaces are closely opposed. When the odor is marked, the reaction is usually found to be alkaline; so that certain acid substances seem to overcome the difficulty better than does the alkaline soap. The odor is in part due to the presence of oily secretions from the sebaceous or oil glands of the skin, which secretions more quickly undergo decomposition in the absence of air.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Lady Never Lies.

An article in a magazine, by a woman who is called a food specialist, inveighs rather against the use of bran in bread as a regular custom. Bran, the article states, was readily taken by our hardy ancestors and perhaps by peasant stock today, but is apt to irritate the intestinal tract, and hence should not be constantly used. I have been eating bran bread for a long time, and it has freed me from life-long constipation. Would it be harmful for me to continue using it as a daily bread? (Mrs. B. G.)

ANSWER—Theoretically, the daily use of wheat bran might seem too much for the digestion of sedentary man, but practically one never sees this irritation manifested, and as a matter of fact the bran seems to produce better digestion.

The Chief Thing for Tuberculosis.

What other means can one employ to aid recovery from tuberculosis, besides good food, open air, and tuberculin? (J. V.)

ANSWER—We are not so sure about the tuberculin. Many of the most experienced tuberculosis specialists seem to be doubtful about the value of tuberculin. Besides a wholesome diet and open air life we think the careful avoidance of all work or exercise is of the utmost importance, when the process is active. Prolonged rest in bed is probably the most effective remedy we have for active tuberculosis.

An Effective, Economical Treatment for Rupture.

What treatment do you advise for rupture in a young man? He is finishing high school and is in excellent health excepting this breach. (H. M. A.)

ANSWER—A very effective, and at the same time the most economical, treatment is operation by any good surgeon.

Dr. Brady will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. Writers' names are never printed. Only inquiries of general interest are answered in this column, but all letters will be answered by mail if written in ink and a stamped, self-addressed envelope is inclosed. Requests for diagnosis or treatment of individual cases cannot be considered. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of The Constitution.

"OVER THE TOP"

By Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey

(Continued from Yesterday.)

"The Germans must have known about these orders, for even in the day their transports and troops used to expose themselves as if they were on parade. This sure got up our nose, sitting there day after day, with fine targets in front of us but unable to send over a shell. We heartily cussed Old Pepper, his orders, the government, the people at home, and everything in general. But the Boches didn't mind cussing, and got very careless. Blime me, they were bally insulting. Used to, when using a certain road, throw their caps into the air as a taunt at our helplessness.

"Cassell had been a telegrapher in civil life and joined up when war was declared. As for me, I knew Morse, learned it at the Signaler's School back in 1910. With an officer in the observation post, we could not carry on the kind of conversation that's usual between two mates, so we used the Morse code. To send, one of us would tap the transmitter with his finger nails, and the one on the other end would get it through the receiver. Many an hour was whiled away in this manner passing compliments back and forth.

"In the observation post, the officer used to sit for hours with a powerful pair of field glasses to his eyes. Through a cleverly concealed loophole he would scan the ground behind the German trenches, looking for targets, and finding many. This officer, Captain A—— by name, had a habit of talking out loud to himself. Sometimes he would vent his opinion, same as a common private does when he's wrought up. Once upon a time the Captain had been on Old Pepper's staff, so he could cuss and blind in the most approved style. Got to be sort of a habit with him.

"About six thousand yards from us, behind the German lines, was a road in plain view of our post. For the last three days, Fritz had brought companies of troops down this road in broad daylight. They were never shelled. Whenever this happened, the Captain would froth at the mouth and let out a volume of Old Pepper's religion which used to make me love him.

"Every battery has a range chart on which distinctive landmarks are noted, with the range for each. These landmarks are called targets, and are numbered. On our battery's chart, that road was called 'Target Seventeen, Range 6000, three degrees, thirty minutes left.' D 238 Battery consisted of four '4.5' howitzers, and fired a thirty-five pound H. E. shell. As you know, H. E. means 'high explosive.' I don't like bumming up my own battery, but we had a record in the Division for direct hits, and our boys were just pining away for a chance to exhibit their skill in the eyes of Fritz.

"On the afternoon of the fourth day of Fritz's contemptuous use of the road mentioned, the Captain and I were at our posts as usual. Fritz was strafeing us pretty rough, just like he's doing now. The shells were playing leapfrog all through that orchard.

"I was carrying on a conversation in our 'tap' code with Cassell at the other end. It ran something like this:

"'Say, Cassell, how would you like to be in the saloon bar of the King's Arms down Rye Lane with a bottle of Bass in front of you, and that blonde barmaid waiting to fill 'em up again?'

"Cassell had a fancy for that particular blonde. The answer came back in the shape of a volley of cusses. I changed the subject.

"After a while our talk veered round to the way the Boches had been exposing themselves on the road known on the chart as Target Seventeen. What we said about those Boches would never have passed the Reichstag, though I believe it would have gone through our Censor easily enough.

"The bursting shells were making such a din that I packed up talking and got down to watching the Captain. He was fidgeting around on an old sandbag with the glass to his eye. Occasionally he would let out a grunt, and make some remark I couldn't hear on account of the noise, but I guessed wh- it was all right. Fritz was getting fresh again on that road.

"Cassell had been sending in the 'tap code' to me, but I was fed up and didn't bother with it. Then he sent O. S., and I was all attention, for this was a call used between us which meant that something important was on. I was all ears in an instant. Then Cassell turned loose.

"'You blankety blank dud, I have been trying to raise you for fifteen minutes. What's the matter, are you asleep?' (Just as if anyone could have slept in that infernal racket!) 'Never mind framing a nasty answer. Just listen.'

"'Are you game for putting something over on the Boches, and Old Pepper all in one?'

"I answered that I was game enough when it came to putting it over the Boches, but confessed that I had a weakening of the spine, even at the mention of Old Pepper's name.

"He came back with, 'It's so absurdly easy and simple that there is no chance of the old heathen rumbling it. Anyway, if we're caught, I'll take the blame.'

"Under those conditions I told him to spit out his scheme. It was so daring and simple that it took my breath away. This is what he proposed:

"If the Boches should use that road again, to send by the tap system the target and range. I had previously told him about our captain talking out loud as if he were sending through orders. Well, if this happened, I was to send the dope to Cassell and he would transmit it to the battery commander as officially coming through the observation post. Then the battery would open up. Afterwards, during the investigation, Cassell would swear he received it direct. They would have to believe him, because it was impossible from his post in the battery dugout to know that the road was being used at that time by the Germans. And also it was impossible for him to give the target range and degrees. You know a battery chart is not passed around among the men like a newspaper from Blighty. From him, the investigation would go to the observation post, and the observing officer could truthfully swear that I had not sent the message by phone, and that no orders to fire had been issued by him. The investigators would then be up in the air, we would be safe, the Boches would receive a good bashing, and we would get our own back on Old Pepper. It was too good to be true. I gleefully fell in with the scheme, and told Cassell I was his meat.

"Then I waited with beating heart, and watched the captain like a hawk.

"He was beginning to fidget again and was drumming on the sandbags with his feet. At last, turning to me, he said:

"'Wilson, this army is a blankety blank washout. What's the use of having artillery if it is not allowed to fire? The government at home ought to be hanged with some of their red tape. It's through them that we have no shells.'

"I answered, 'Yes, sir,' and started sending this opinion over the wire to Cassell, but the captain interrupted me with:

"'Keep those infernal fingers still. What's the matter, getting the nerves? When I'm talking to you, pay attention.'

"My heart sank. Supposing he had rumbled that tapping, then all would be up with our plan. I stopped drumming with my fingers, and said:

"'Beg your pardon, sir, just a habit with me.'

"'And a damned silly one, too,' he answered, turning to his glasses again, and I knew I was safe. He had not tumbled to the meaning of that tapping.

"All at once, without turning round, he exclaimed:

"'Well, of all the nerve I've ever run across, this takes the cake. Those —, — Boches are using that road again. Blind my eyes, this time it is a whole brigade of them, transports and all. What a pretty target for our "4.5's." The beggars know we won't fire. A damned shame I call it. Oh, just for a chance to turn D 238 loose on them.'

"I was trembling with excitement. From repeated stolen glances at the captain's range chart, that road with its range was burned into my mind.

"Over the wire I tapped, 'D 238 battery, target 17, range 6,000, 3 degrees, 30 minutes, left, Salvo, fire.' Cassell O. K.'d my message, and with the receiver pressed against my ear I waited and listened. In a couple of minutes very faintly over the wire came the voice of our battery commander issuing the order: 'D 238 battery. Salvo! Fire!'

"Then a roar through the receiver as the four guns belched forth, a screaming and whistling overhead, and the shells were on their way.

"The captain jumped as if he were shot, and let out a great big expressive Damn, and eagerly turned his glasses in the direction of the German road. I also strained my eyes watching that target. Four black clouds of dust rose up right in the middle of the German column. Four direct hits—another record for D 238.

"The shells kept on whistling overhead, and I had counted twenty-four of them when the firing suddenly ceased. When the smoke and dust clouds lifted, the destruction on that road was awful. Overturned limbers and guns, wagons smashed up, troops fleeing in all directions. The road and roadside were spotted all over with little field gray dots, the toll of our guns.

"The captain, in his excitement, had slipped off the sandbag, and was on his knees in the mud, the glass still at his eye. He was muttering to himself and slapping his thigh with his disengaged hand. At every slap a big round juicy cuss word would escape from his lips followed by:

"'Good, Fine,—Marvelous, Pretty work, Direct hits, All.'

"Then he turned to me and shouted:

"'Wilson, what do you think of it? Did you ever see the like of it in your life? Damn fine work, I call it.'

"Pretty soon a look of wonder stole over his face, and he exclaimed:

"'But who in hell gave them the order to fire. Range and everything correct, too. I know I didn't. Wilson, did I give you any order for the battery to open up? Of course, I didn't, did I?'

"I answered very emphatically, 'No, sir, you gave no command. Nothing went through this post. I am absolutely certain on that point, sir.'

"'Of course nothing went through,' he replied. Then his face fell, and he muttered out loud:

"'But, by Jove, wait till Old Pepper gets wind of this. There'll be fur flying.'

"Just then Bombadier Cassell cut in on the wire:

"'General's compliments to Captain A——. He directs that officer and signaler report at the double to brigade headquarters as soon as relieved. Relief is now on the way.'

"In an undertone to me, 'Keep a brass front, Wilson, and for God's sake, stick.' I answered with, 'Rely on me, mate,' but I was trembling all over.

"I gave the general's message to the captain, and started packing up.

"The relief arrived, and as we left the post the captain said:

"'Now for the fireworks, and I know they'll be good and plenty.' They were.

"When we arrived at the gun pits, the battery commander, the sergeant major and Cassell were waiting for us. We fell in line and the funeral march to brigade headquarters started.

"Arriving at headquarters the battery commander was the first to be interviewed. This was behind closed doors. From the roaring and explosions of Old Pepper it sounded as if raw meat was being thrown to the lions. Cassell, later, described it as sounding like a bombing raid. In about two minutes the officer reappeared. The sweat was pouring from his forehead, and his face was the color of a beet. He was speechless. As he passed the captain he jerked his thumb in the direction of the lion's den and went out. Then the captain went in, and the lions were once again fed. The captain stayed about twenty minutes and came out. I couldn't see his face, but the droop in his shoulders was enough. He looked like a wet hen.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

BUSINESS LEADERS APPROVE GARFIELD

Continued From First Page.

erates by electric power, today was reported to be generating steam and using it in connection with its manufacturing processes. Unless they have authority from the fuel administrator, this is not only vitally wrong to the other firms in the business, but it is a wrong to the country, as it imperils the most vital interests of the country.

"I have notified Dr. Hardman by telegraph of this case, and have asked him to investigate and indicate what action he desires taken.

"Another instance brought to my attention is that of a lumber and planing mill which has been burning fuel today. The same comment applies here as to the cotton mill.

"In connection with these matters, I want to make it perfectly clear that the primary responsibility for the enforcement of this fuel law is on the fuel administration, and it is my opinion that they ought to get busy and with the utmost vigor ascertain the facts and report them to my office for proper action.

"I want to say, further, that it is not my duty to interpret this law, and that every man to whom I have spoken, either publicly or privately, will bear me witness that all I have said on the subject has been advisory and consultative.

Up to Fuel Administrator.

"In so far as I have undertaken to advise in this matter, I have done so only because of the immediate, pressing and unexpected emergency that has come about; that I have warned everybody that all official and authoritative interpretations must come from the fuel administrator.

"As far as the execution and enforcement of the law is concerned, I repeat that the primary duty is on the fuel administration, and I want it clearly understood that I stand ready to aid that department to the utmost of my power in seeing to it that this law is obeyed implicitly, and that nothing shall happen that is tainted with a want of fairness and equality among all parties.

"I want to add, further, that I have already publicly said that the cheerful spirit and the spirit of fair dealing and patriotism in which the manufacturers and industrial interests of this community have received this order and their manifest and earnest desire to cooperate loyally with the government is beyond praise."

Dr. L. G. Hardman, state fuel administrator, could not be reached by long distance Friday night to ascertain the course he will pursue in regard to alleged violations o fthe federal fuel administrator's order.

Division Orders Issued.

Dr. Hardman Friday afternoon issued the following controlling order, on direction from Washington, specifying certain enterprises to which coal shall be diverted from January 18 to 22, inclusive, or until immediate needs are fully supplied. The order is specific, and it is put upon the local administrators to carry out its provisions for the benefit of their communities:

"To All Local Committeemen in Georgia: Under order issued by Mr. Garfield, you are empowered and directed to divert fuel, especially coal, to arrive in your community between January 18 and 22, inclusive, to supply the needs of—

"Domestic consumers, public utilities, hospitals, charities, cantonments, biproduct coke plants supplying household gas, railroads, telephone and telegraph plants—government requirement not including plants working contracts for government—bunker coal for shipping, manufacturers of food which is perishable or for immediate consumption, municipal, county and state government.

"Ascertain quantity and character of fuel arriving in your community during the above dates and use your best efforts in diverting same among consumers above specified until their current needs are fully supplied.

"Full benefit to your community of Dr. Garfield's order depends upon your prompt action."

Reponding with patriotic enthusiasm to the call of National Fuel Administrator Garfield, Atlanta merchants and business men, at a meeting in the chamber of commerce yesterday, pledged compliance with the order not to use coal on the ten workless Mondays and went beyond the letter of the law by taking steps to pay full salaries to their employees on these days.

On motion of C. W. McClure they voted to pay every salary just as if business were to continue without interruption. Not to be outdone, the employees, on their part, have in many cases agreed to devote the time gained by means of the holidays to furthering the sale of thrift stamps, Red Cross work and other patriotic movements.

Will Help Government.

Employees of the Davison-Paxon-Stokes company, among others, have volunteered their services on these off days toward furthering these government projects, it was announced by Jordon Stokes at the chamber of commerce meeting. They had decided on this step, he said, in appreciation of the fact that their salaries would be continued during the workless Mondays.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following telegram, pledging the support of Atlanta's merchants and business men to the administration's fuel program, was sent to President Wilson. This wire, signed by W. W. Orr, president of the Atlanta Retail Merchants' association, and a committee consisting of Ivan Allen, J. P. Allen and Wylie West, was as follows:

> At a meeting of representative men of Atlanta, embracing every activity, held in the chamber of commerce today, it was unanimously agreed and voted that we heartily approve and indorse the steps taken by our president which in his opinion are necessary for the conduct of the war and the welfare of the nation. It was unanimously voted that the business interests of Atlanta loyally and cheerfully comply in letter and in spirit with the fuel conservation order issued by Dr. Garfield.
>
> We call upon the business interests of all other communities to join us in loyally supporting the president and his administration in the supreme test of war, which demands the hearty co-operation of every patriotic citizen.

Many Factories Close.

Although many Atlanta manufactories were not compelled to shut down because they use hydro-electric power, generated entirely by water, many others were forced to suspend operations. The order was cheerfully obeyed in all these cases, according to the best information available. Other plants, by shutting down their steam power, were able to run at half capacity on hydro-electric power.

Many concerns adopted measures to offset suffering that might result among employees from loss of work.

The Coca-Cola company announced that full salaries would be paid all employees in every city. This involves about 25,000 people.

The Empire Printing and Box company announced that during the five-day period all employees would be paid half wages; that the company would provide for work at home, and that the company would gladly aid any employees in need of food or fuel.

Provide Special Work.

The Fulton Bag and Cotton mills will provide special work at full pay for every employee during the off period.

About 50 per cent of the employees are working at the Gate City Cotton mills in cleaning up the machines. The wages of all are being continued.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, the Southern Iron works and the Atlanta Plow company are working half force.

Other concerns virtually closed for the five-day period which have not yet completed plans for making special provision for their working forces are the J. K. Orr Shoe company, Nunnally's Candy factory, the Georgia Car and Locomotive company, the American Can company, the Atlantic Steel company, Southern Cotton Oil company and the Willingham-Tift Lumber company.

Will Handle Freight.

The merchants and dealers, with the approval of Mr. Alexander, decided to keep at business places from 8 o'clock until noon on Monday sufficient clerks to receive any freight coming in and transfer men will be permitted to give notice of any freight coming in.

This understanding was agreed upon when a committee, consisting of W. H. Brittain, C. W. McClure, George D. McCutcheon, Wylie West and M. Hirsch, called on District Attorney Hooper Alexander and asked for advice.

The district attorney's office and the office of the collector received several requests to know if they might operate in spite of the fuel administrator's order, but were told the respective offices applied to were without power to grant any special privileges.

Oil and fertilizer factories, it was decided Friday at a conference between Dr. Hardman, fuel administrator, and Dr. A. M. Soule, state food administrator, will not be required to shut down under the order. Major D. F. McClatchey, executive secretary of the state food administration, explained that the decision was arrived at on account of the urgent need for fats and for fertilizer with which to produce food crops during the coming season.

W. W. Orr, president of the Atlanta Retail Merchants' association, received a telegram Friday evening from J. E. Cone, secretary of the Toledo Retail Merchants' association, stating that 120 mercantile concerns of Toledo, Ohio, had decided to give their employees full pay on "fuelless Mondays."

BRILLIANT BANQUET CLOSES FAIRS MEET

Frank Fuller, of Memphis, Is New President of Southern Fairs Association.

Following the election of officers for the coming year and the selection of Nashville, Tenn., as the next meeting place, the Association of Southern Fairs and Expositions which has been in session at the Piedmont hotel since Thursday morning, came to a close last night. The meeting next year will probably be held about the second week in January.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are Frank Fuller, secretry of the Tri-State fair, Memphis, Tenn., president; A. H. George, secretary Mississipi-Alabama fair, Meridian, Miss., first vice president; R. M. Striplin, secretary Southeastern Fair association, second vice president; R. A. Brown, president Alabama State fair, third vice president, and Joseph R. Curtis, secretary Chattanooga District fair, secretary-treasurer.

The discussions during the two days' session were almost entirely patriotic in their character, the members urging that agricultural and live stock interests are two great factors for winning the war.

At the morning session Murphy Candler, chairman of the Georgia railroad commission, addressed the members on railroad rates relating to the hauling of live stock, agricultural and other exhibits to fairs.

In the afternoon Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin spoke on "Woman's Work at Fairs." She said interest in these annual events should not lag because of war conditions, but rather that diversion is more than ever necessary during the stress of war times.

GA. CITIES OBSERVE CONSERVATION ORDER

Effect on Industry in State Not So Severe as First Apprehended.

While there was everywhere a patriotic readiness manifested in Georgia to conform to the fuel conservation order, public meetings having been held in a number of cities indorsing the administration's act and pledging cooperation in enforcing it, the effect has not been near so drastic as was at first apprehended.

A large majority of the cotton mills of the state depend on water power, and, under the ruling of the fuel administration, they are not affected by the order. The ruling exempting fertilizer plants and cotton seed oil mills has freed another very important factor in the state's industrial life from temporary embarrassment.

The packing industry, which has grown to considerable proportions particulaly in middle and southwest Georgia, is also exempt. The shipbuilding industry, now employing thousands of workmen in the two chief port cities, and the allied lumber industry are neither of them affected by the order.

In the mills which were compelled to close down, there was a praiseworthy disposition on the part of the owners not to let their labor forces suffer. Some of them offered to pay full wages for the enforced idleness, others offered half pay and still others found employment for their workers in tasks not affected by the order.

As a number of important industries in various sections of the state had already been compelled to close on account of the fuel shortage and, as they see in the Garfield order a possibility of effecting a permanent cure for the disastrous shortage, the feeling is growing that the ultimate result of the order will be beneficial.

The following reports received from the cities show just what industries in each locality have been affected:

Columbus Not Hit.

Columbus, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Columbus' twelve cotton mills and various other manufacturing plants are not affected by the order recently issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield, and today they were running on full time as usual. The local manufacturing concerns use for power hydro-electricity of the Columbus Power company. The local power company has a steam auxiliary, but it has been closed down and the power will be secured exclusively from the waters of the Chattahoochee river, which is high at this time.

The local fuel board has issued a statement declaring that the local concerns are not affected by the order. The mill officials state that employees can be sufficiently warmed by the heat required by the contract with the insurance companies to prevent the automatic sprinklers from freezing.

The Columbus Power company, which generates its hydro-electricity at the Goat Rock dam, besides Columbus, supplies power to West Point, LaGrange, Newnan, Lanette, in addition to a large amount to Atlanta.

Athens Mills Running.

Athens, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) Athens has not been affected materially by the fuel order closing the manufacturing plants. Cotton mills here, the three of them; two at Whitehall and three others near Athens, are operating by electric current generated by water power and have sprinkler systems which they are protecting by steam made with cord wood. One wood-working plant is operating by electricity and using no fuel. Another is working on government contracts operating by steam from its own refuse. The foundry is closed and the plow works are closed with a comparatively small number of operatives out. The proprietors are continuing their wages.

Albany Slightly Affected.

Albany, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Albany was not greatly affected by the fuel order today.

There is no fuel in the city except in private coal houses and that is negligible. The Flint River Cotton mills, the largest industrial plant using coal here, has been shut down since Tuesday on account of a shortage of coal. A few other small plants are closed today, but the great majority of the industrial plants use hydro-electric power and are working as usual.

Merchants at a meeting of the Retail Merchants' association this afternoon, it was unanimously decided that all stores, except grocery stores and drug stores, shall be closed all day Mondays for the full period of 10 weeks, unless the weather moderates sufficiently in the meantime to operate without heat. Grocery stores will close at noon and drug stores will observe Sunday hours.

Five Newnan Plants Close.

Newnan, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) Obeying the order of the federal food administrator, five manufacturing plants engaged in various lines of industry closed down last night.

R. D. Cole Manufacturing company, 200 men; McIntosh Cotton mills, 175 operatives; Newnan Cotton mills, No. 1, 500 operatives; Southern Cotton Oil company, 40 men; W. S. Askew company, woodwork, flour and grist mills, 30 men. The men of these companies will be put to work cleaning up the buildings and machinery and given regular pay. The R. D. Cole Manufacturing company and the Southern Cotton Oil company and W. S. Askew company will run half-day on Monday, and it is understood that the Newnan Cotton mills No. 2, Coweta Fertilizer company, Coweta Cotton oil company and Wahoo Cotton mills derive their power from hydro-electric plants and are running, as usual.

Four Griffin Mills Idle.

Griffin, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) Of the seven big cotton mills in Griffin four closed down this morning and three continued in operation. The Griffin mills, Georgia Mills No. 3 and Kincaid Mills No. 2 are using hydro-electric power and the local fuel administration was advised they were not subject to the suspension order. The Georgia Mills Nos. 1 and 2, the Rushton mills and Kincaid Mills No. 1 closed. Approximately 2,500 employees are used in the seven mills, over half of whom are idle.

Several other industries, subject to the order, closed, putting several hundred employees in various plants out of work.

Representative Griffin business men in mass meeting assembled here this afternoon unanimously passed resolutions indorsing most heartily the action of Fuel Administrator Garfield and ordered copies sent to him and the state fuel administrator. At the same time business men generally agreed in a petition duly signed to close down all business here on Monday, observing it as they do Sundays. Even grocery stores will close down for the entire day on Mondays for the ten-day period.

All LaGrange Mills Close.

LaGrange, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The eight cotton mills in LaGrange, working over 10,000 men, women and children, will fully suspend business tonight for a period of four days, although the mills are partly hydro-electrically equipped.

While they operated a little today, the work was of an unsatisfactory nature and will not be continued until they can again use steam. The order to close operation today coming at the close of the week will not affect the pay roll this week, as the operatives will be paid tomorrow for five days' work of last week, but inactivity on the part of the mills will work a great hardship on the 15,000 people who live at the mills.

Managers have wired Fuel Administrator Garfield for information in order that they may know how to fill government orders. The mills, consisting of Unity, Elm City, Unity Spinning, Hill City, Park, Dixie and Dunson, are filling government contracts and some are special contracts for the Pershing forces in France.

Savannah Not Closing.

Savannah, Ga., January 18.—So far as can be ascertained, no Savannah manufacturing concern closed down today as directed by the federal fuel administrator for the purpose of saving coal. The local fuel administrator has advised that he will await official instructions before enforcing the order. The owners of the theaters and moving picture houses have practically agreed to open their places of amusement on Monday nights without heat. Their position is that the regulations do not deny them the use of lights on this night. They claim they are directed only to discontinue the use of fuel for heating purposes.

James M. Dixon, local fuel administrator, received instructions today to at once direct the manufacturers of ice in Savannah to consolidate their interests so far as production is concerned. It is directed that only one ice plant shall operate and that the manufacturers whose plants are closed shall be furnished ice at the cost of production by this plant. This is done to conserve the coal supply. There is to be a conference of ice men this afternoon with the administrator.

Two Close in Gainesville.

Gainesville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Gainesville's two big cotton mills, operated by steam, known as the Pacolet and Gainesville mills, have closed, pursuant to the president's order, and will remain closed till next Wednesday. About 1,400 operatives are affected. The mill of the Randall Manufacturing company, electrically operated and heated by wood, remains open, except for Mondays. This is true also of a number of other smaller plants, including the Hetrick Manufacturing company, Bell Overall factory, Bagwell Manufacturing company and others. In all, approximately 1,600 operatives are affected here by the closing order.

Fifty Macon Plants Close.

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Fifty Macon manufacturing plants closed today under the orders of the federal fuel administration, and will remain closed during the next four days. Between four and five thousand employees are thrown out of work during the period of forced idleness for the plants. There were close to twenty-five plants which were not affected by the order because of the fact that they use the current from the hydro-electric plant at Jackson. One plant, the Willingham Sash and Door company, was exempted by order of General Hayden, commander at Camp Wheeler, because the company is engaged in making material for Camp Wheeler.

SALESMANSHIP CLUB HEARS VITAL TALKS

The Salesmanship club, of Atlanta, held its first meeting for 1918 at the chamber of commerce hall last night. A fair attendance of members was present.

Robert L. Cooney delivered an unusually interesting talk and C. V. Hohenstein led in a general discussion on "The Buyer's Attitude Towards a Salesman—How He Sizes a Salesman Up." Practically all those present participated in the open discussion on this subject and many valuable points in the art of salesmanship were brought out.

South Georgia Railroad Allowed to Discontinue Two Passenger Trains

The state railroad commission has granted authority to the South Georgia railroad to discontinue operation of passenger trains Nos. 3 and 4, for the purpose of conserving fuel. This will cut the passenger service of this road in half.

A statement in The Constitution that the petition which has just been granted was filed by the Southern railway was in error.

MORTUARY

Mrs. L. J. Norton, Cedartown.

Cedartown, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. L. J. Norton died at her home in this city yesterday after a short illness. She was an active worker in the First Baptist church. She is survived by two daughters.

H. J. Croft, Berlin.

Moultrie, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) H. J. Croft, for many years a prominent citizen of Berlin, Ga., died at his home there following a brief illness. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. T. L. Stanchfield.

Brunswick, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. L. Stanchfeld, just 20 years of age, passed away yesterday after a short illness from pneumonia. The deceased is survived by her husband, mother and five brothers.

Mrs. Mattie Johnson.

Lyerly, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) After a lingering illness, Mrs. Mattie Johnson, aged about 60 years, died at her home in Summerville Wednesday night. Mrs. Johnson is survived by four daughters and one son.

Mrs. L. M. Murray.

Mrs. L. M. Murray, 36 years old, of 65 Bedford Place, died last night at 8:30 o'clock at a private hospital. She had been ill only a few days. She had been a member of the First Christian church for fifteen years. Surviving Mrs. Murray are her husband; one daughter, Louise; two sons, Billy and Buddy; two sisters and two brothers. The body will be carried to her former home at Watkinsville, Ga., today.

Mrs. Sarah E. Collier.

Mrs. Sarah E. Collier, of Barnesville, widow of Isaac C. Collier, of Piedmont, and mother of J. C. Collier, of Barnesville, died Friday morning in a private hospital in Atlanta. The body was carried Friday afternoon to Barnesville.

John W. Howard.

John W. Howard, 84 years old, died at his home on the Howell Mill road, Thursday night. He is survived by his widow; one daughter, Mrs. M. Bollar, and two sons, W. D. and Thomas G. Howard, the latter being a soldier at Camp Wheeler.

Miss Etta Duke, Fairburn.

Fairburn, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) Miss Etta Duke, age 27, daughter of Mrs. L. A. Duke, died last night at the family home four miles south of Fairburn after a prolonged illness. She is survived by her mother and three sisters.

William B. Thompson.

Fairburn, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) William B. Thompson, age 70, prominent citizen and farmer, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Tucker, six miles north of Fairburn, last night after a brief illness of acute nephritis. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. John Tucker, Stonewall, Ga., and Mrs. Peacock, of Atlanta, and one brother, J. F. Thompson, of Campbell county.

Gardner Estate Large.

Salem, Mass., January 18.—(Special.) The will of Major Augustus P. Gardner, who died this week at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., was filed for probate here today. The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to his widow and his sister, Mrs. Constance G. Minot. While its value was not revealed the specific bequests exceed $500,000 in addition to real estate.

Headquarters For Military Wrist Watches

Every Army and Navy man needs a good Wrist Watch.

You will be interested in seeing the many models we show—especially those having luminous dials and unbreakable crystals.

We offer you such an abundant assortment that choosing is entirely a matter of personal preference.

You are cordially invited to call and see these Wrist Watches whether you have a definite purchase in mind or not.

Write for a copy of our twenty-third annual catalogue.

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TRUE VALUES
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Electric Room Heaters

A modern and effective method of heating to be used in place of coal or gas.

Help Save Fuel and Win the War

THE J. E. HUNNICUTT CO.
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Advises the Purchase of All-Wool Overcoats, Suits and Raincoats NOW—

Qualities are Better—Shades are Prettier, and Prices are Lower—

The Range of Mid-Winter Styles is Par Excellent—making selections easy and satisfactory—

Come in today and see how well we can please you.

Complying with the order of the Fuel Administrator our store will be closed Monday, the 21st

37-39 Peachtree Atlanta, Ga.

CAMP GORDON BUREAU

Camp Gordon News Bureau of The Constitution, in charge of Mr. L. A. Wilhoit, is in the "Y" administration building. Soldiers are welcome.

THE CONSTITUTION'S NEWS FROM

Gordon and the other Camps

CONSTITUTION ON SALE

The Atlanta Constitution can be found on sale every day at the fourteen exchange stores in Camp Gordon.

NEW DRILL PROGRAM IN FORCE AT CAMP

Only Minor Changes Made in Routine Life of Troops at Camp Gordon.

A new routine military program, which inaugurates a few minor changes in the schedule of the camp, has been put in force at Camp Gordon by officials of the 82d division several days ago. The following list of calls as announced by division headquarters officials now governs the life of enlisted men at the camp:

Reveille, first call	5.30 A. M.
March	5:45 A. M.
Reveille and assembly	5:50 A. M.
Mess call	6:10 A. M.
Sick call	6:40 A. M.
Drill call (Saturday 7:20)	6:50 A. M.
Assembly (Saturday 7:30)	7:00 A. M.
Recall (from drill)	11:00 A. M.
Parade calls prescribed by regimental commander, first call (except Saturday and Sunday)	11:00 A. M.
First sergeants' call	11:40 A. M.
Mess call	12:00 M.
Guard mounting	12:40 P. M.
Assembly	12:50 P. M.
Drill call	12:50 P. M.
Assembly	1:00 P. M.
Recall (from drill)	4:00 P. M.
Retreat, first call	4:45 P. M.
Assembly	4:55 P. M.
Mess call	5:00 P. M.
Tattoo	9:00 P. M.
Call to quarters	10:00 P. M.
Taps	10:30 P. M.
Sundays and Holidays.	
Reveille, first call	6:00 A. M.
March	6:15 A. M.
Reveille and assembly	6:20 A. M.
Mess call	6:45 A. M.
Sick call	7:15 A. M.

Instructions for review will be announced each week. Regimental and separate organization commanders will regulate the time for inspection accordingly.

SERGEANT WRIGHT NOW IMPROVING AT CAMP WHEELER

Sergeant Thomas O. Wright, the young son of Colonel James T. Wright, of Atlanta, who has been confined in the base hospital at Camp Wheeler with pneumonia, is much improved, according to news contained in a letter received from him by his father yesterday.

Young Wright is a member of Company E, 122d infantry. He enlisted last June as a private, but was soon made a sergeant.

Bad Weather Friday Makes Troop Reviews Even More Uncertain

Following the freezing weather of Friday and the snowfall of the afternoon, officials at division headquarters were unable to state definitely whether the regular weekly troop reviews would be held this morning.

The reviews of this week have been for the past few days depending on weather conditions, and the standing of the mercury during Friday was not an argument for the staging of the big military pageant. In the event they are held, officials state, the reviews will be staged on only a small scale, and will be finished in short order.

Four Soldiers Die At Base Hospital Friday, Officers Say

Four deaths occurring among the troops of the Eighty-second division were announced by officials at division headquarters during Friday. They are Private Rufus Munk, depot brigade, Moultrie, Ga.; Private C. Watson, depot brigade, Mauk, Ga.; Private Low Nuttingham, depot brigade, Americus, Ga.; Private Frank Michavick, depot brigade, Syracuse, N. Y. All four deaths are attributed to natural causes.

MANY SEVIER UNITS ARE INSURING TO A MAN

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., January 18.—(Special.)—Applications for war insurance from the men of the Thirtieth division are coming in so fast that Major George E. Hoppe, divisional insurance officer, is almost swamped. A number of organizations of the division already have every man in them insured and almost daily other outfits join the honor roll of "100 per cent perfect," that is, of having every man in the unit insured under the government plan. According to Major Hoppe, the 120th infantry, formerly the Third North Carolina infantry, has the best record of any regiment at camp. A large number of company units have perfect scores, he said.

325TH INFANTRY GOES TO RIFLE RANGE TODAY

New Marching Record Claimed by Second Battalion of the 319th Field Artillery.

The 325th Infantry regiment will go to the rifle range for the second time this morning, according to information received Friday afternoon at division headquarters. The engineers and machine gun men now training there will return immediately.

The second battalion of the 319th Field Artillery regiment, which organization returned early this week from the artillery range at Blackjack mountain, and which is also the organization holding the record for marching to the range, is now claiming new records established in the 22-mile hike to the heights near Marietta.

The old record made by the Second battalion was two hours less than any other established, but now the artillery boys state that they have beaten their old record by one hour, thus lessening the time on the long hike to three hours less than that required by other organizations.

The truly amazing speed with which the organization has executed this move has led to the title given it by its commander, Colonel Peace, the "Foot Cavalry," and the report of the entire camp is that the second battalion boys really deserve the title. Chaplain Gollman, of the regiment, accompanied the battalion on the march to the range and will certify to the truth of the record.

HOSPITAL "Y" NOTES

Briefly here are a few of the things accomplished by the "Y" secretaries of the base hospital for the week ending January 12: Paper handed out, 7,800 sheets; envelopes, 4,300; letters written, 4,185; New Testaments handed out, 97; religious interviews, 201; decisions, 17; visits to the sick, 2,558; Patients are visited daily and every service possible is rendered. Every man is urged to write home to mother, sister or sweetheart weekly. Library books are being read generally. The secretaries carry, when possible, home papers to the men. Letters are written for those very sick, and telegrams sent as well. The patients are warm in their appreciation for service rendered and the popularity of the Y. M. C. A. is evidenced by the many kind expressions of the officers.

* * * *

Colonel Deems, commanding the 321st Field Artillery regiment, has given consent for his regimental band to play for convalescent patients next Tuesday night at 7:15 o'clock. A fine program of popular and patriotic music is in store for the patients.

* * * *

F. W. Evans, the camp secretary, has decided to have a moving picture machine installed for the entertainment of convalescent patients. The chapel or a storeroom will be fitted up for it.

* * * *

Bible study classes in wards were started last Sunday. Seven were held. Men at all meetings sang heartily and gave fine attention. They all said: "Come again.' Classes will be held every Sunday so that every convalescent patient can attend.

* * * *

Since the hospital "Y" opened 343 men have become members of the Pocket Testament league, pledging themselves to carry a Testament or Bible with them and read a chapter daily.

* * * *

Lieutenant Suggs gave a talk Thursday night in the patients' mess hall to a very appreciative audience on "Oral Hygiene." He greatly emphasized the care of the teeth and gave the men instructions about brushing them.

* * * *

Lieutenant Miller has asked for some kind of entertainment from the army Entertainers' league twice a month for the officers and nurses. Mr. Rice, of the administration building, will provide the talent.

MACON RED CROSS DISTRIBUTES TRAPS FOR MICE-CATCHING

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) The local Red Cross chapter today began the distribution of traps to Macon people who are enlisting in the campaign to furnish mice for use at the base hospital at Camp Wheeler in diagnosing the kind of pneumonia the patients have. Dr. C. L. Williams, who is aiding in the campaign, said today that there are enough new cases developing to make it serious not to have the mice.

BAKER'S COCOA
HAS GREAT FOOD VALUE

THE food value of cocoa has been proven by centuries of use, and dietitians and physicians the world over are enthusiastic in their endorsements of it. It is said to contain more nourishment than beef, in a more readily assimilated form. The choice, however, should be a high-grade cocoa,—*"Baker's"* of course.

IT IS DELICIOUS, TOO
Trade-mark on every package

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AMERICAN ENGINEERS BUILDING BARRACKS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

While the main business of the American engineers in France is to build barracks, as shown in this photograph, they have nevertheless shown themselves, as at Cambrai, quite capable of throwing down the hammer and taking up the gun in an emergency.

Gordon Soldiers Are Now Engaged Constructing Bridges and Dugouts

Work on "Trench" Hill No Longer Confined Solely to Elaborate System of Ditches That Now Stretches Considerable Distance.

By Loyd A. Wilhoit.

The scarred, red hillside that lies just beyond the southern entrance to Camp Gordon on the Candler road has for many weeks past been a silent witness to the constant labors of infantrymen and engineers of the Eighty-second division located there, as they have constructed under the direction of expert veterans of the English and British armies a series of trenches that are facsimile reproductions of the bloody fields of Europe with the exception that they are built on a smaller scale and probably with much more care.

But now the old hill is looking down for the first time on a new kind of work done by the same men, for members of the engineer regiment at the camp are busily engaged in mastering the art of constructing bridges for he passage of troops across the streams that will bar the progress of American troops "over there."

The present stream that the troops are spanning with their quickly made bridges is the little silver creek that winds its way around the eastern base of "Trench Hill," but they are going about their work with a seriousness and a determination that would grace a similar undertaking on the banks of the Somme.

Miniature Bridges.

The bridges are constructed along miniature lines, but they are capable of affording the same training as are larger structures of the same nature. They have all the underpinning, the same piles and the same braces that are used to make big bridges safe for the passage of bodies of troops, and the opportunity afforded the men to learn the principles of bridge building is practically unlimited despite the fact that the completed structures at Camp Gordon measure scarcely more than a dozen feet in width and twenty feet in length.

And another new activity has also been inaugurated among the "dough boys," who are busy getting acquainted with the long system of trenches that now stretch entirely over the hill, through the valley to the east of the hill and then up the next incline for some distance.

Infantrymen are learning to construct dugouts, and all day long spades and shovels are throwing up a continual shower of red clay that bars the progress of the "dough boys," who are already out of sight and under the ground.

Many Dugouts Soon.

The dugouts are chambers cut out solidly by pick and shovel in the earth, and these chambers afford shelter and relief for the men who are not actually engaged in digging or firing in the trenches above. Here the men will eat and catch their "forty winks" of sleep during the occasional lulls that will come in the "big job." In time there will be a dugout for every twenty or thirty feet of trench in the system at the camp.

Despite the bad weather that has held sway at the camp for some time past very little relaxation has occurred in the work of constructing trenches on and near the hill at the entrance to the camp. Clothed in their blue fatigue uniforms the men are constantly at work widening and lengthening the extensive system of trenches that ziz-zag and twist in crazy fashion over the hill.

Elaborate Trench System.

The system of trenches is complete in every respect, and consist of its front trench, cover trench and support trench, far to the rear. Its communication and approach trenches run in all directions. When finished, the front and cover trenches, it is said, will have board bottoms and be equipped with all the modern luxuries of the war zone ditch.

And it is understood that in a very short time the men are going to take up their temporary abodes in the clay ditches and learn the real life of the soldier on the battlefield of today. Mud and cold will be freely mingled with a scarcity of dainties and comforts, but with their splendid spirit of willingness and cheerfulness Gordon's men can scarcely fail to appreciate the fact that they will be subjected to these hardships to ensure them to the greater hardships that are to come as well as to give them the ability to protect their health and lives when they are no longer training troops, but are soldiers in expeditionary forces of Uncle Sam.

5th Regiment Captain, Ordered to France, Takes Macon Bride

Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Captain William Carter Burdette, of the 122d infantry, was this afternoon married to Miss Elizabeth Burke, of Macon. The wedding was solemnized at the First Presbyterian church this afternoon, Dr. Rutherford E. Douglass officiating.

For several weeks Captain Burdette has been acting as an adjutant in General Harris' office. He was assigned to the old Fifth Georgia regiment, while at Camp Harris, from Fort Oglethorpe. The engagement of the couple was announced a few days ago, but yesterday Captain Burdette was ordered by the war department to New York to prepare for overseas service at once, and the wedding was decided on.

Captain Burdette was attended by General Walter A. Harris as best man and Lieutenant Murray and Lieutenant Callahan were ushers. The couple left immediately for New York, where the captain will report for duty.

OFFICER AT WHEELER RECEIVES PROMOTION

News was received in Atlanta Friday of the promotion of Captain John W. Quillian, of the 122d infantry, at Camp Wheeler, to the rank of major, to succeed Major W. J. Preston, retired.

Major Quillian is a son of Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Quillian, of Payne Memorial Methodist church, and the brother of Lieutenant Clifford G. Quillian, of the United States navy.

He is a graduate of the Boys' High school of Atlanta and the Naval academy at Annapolis. He organized Company H, of the old Fifth Georgia national guard, in 1911. In 1912 he received a lieutenant's commission in the Coast artillery from President Taft, but resigned to continue in command as captain of Company H.

NEW MENINGITIS CASE REPORTED IN MACON

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) One new case of meningitis developed here today, the victim being a negro in the Pleasant Hill district of the city. The case has been isolated and all persons exposed have been quarantined. There have been no deaths within the last 48 hours.

There are now ten or twelve cases in the hands of the health department and all of them are said to be doing well. Guards have been stationed at all of the places where the victims are confined and a strict quarantine is being maintained.

The nurses who have been taking throat cultures in the public schools have completed their work in four schools, Whittle and Alexander No. 2, of the white schools, and Fort Hill and Pleasant Hill, the latter two being for negroes. Among the negro children three cases of contagion were found and they were promptly placed in quarantine. No infected children were found in the white schools.

CLIFF TUCKER NAMED WRIGHT'S SECRETARY

Columbus, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—A Columbus boy, W. Clifford Tucker, has been appointed secretary to W. C. Wright, congressman-elect from the fourth district. Mr. Tucker is city editor of The Enquirer-Sun, and is resigning that position to accept the appointment tendered by Congressman Wright. He is a son of William H. Tucker, editor of The Enquirer-Sun, and has many friends who are congratulating him upon the appointment.

W. S. Callender, formerly of the staff of an Atlanta paper, succeeds Mr. Tucker as city editor of The Enquirer-Sun.

THOUSANDS OF ROBINS SEEN IN THOMASVILLE

Thomasville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Thousands of robins are reported as being in the swamps and low places in the country around Thomasville and their presence is said to be a sure indication of a very hard winter higher up the country. During the intense cold prevailing here two or three days, a week or more ago, the robins came into town in great droves, but left a few days afterward, it being supposed they had gone further south. It seems, however, that they only came in because the water in the swamps and streams was frozen and they returned when it had thawed out again.

THOMASVILLE CHURCHES MAY UNITE FOR SERVICE

Thomasville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—A movement is on foot here to have the churches of the city unite for at least one service every Sunday. As all of the churches burn coal in their furnaces this will conserve a good quantity. The same measure may be adopted for the weekly prayer meetings.

New Eastman Principal.

Eastman, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) Professor G. W. Brindle, who has been principal of the Baxley High school for three years, has been elected principal of the Eastman High school to succeed Professor S. E. Alverson, who resigned in December to enter the United States army, and is now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe.

BIG EXAMINATION IS ON AT WHEELER TODAY

Another S. O. S. Call Sent Out for Mice to Combat the Pneumonia.

Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Examinations in drill regulations will be held for the entire Dixie division Saturday morning. Regimental and other unit commanders will designate the place where the examination of their units will be held. For months there has been nothing but school for the men and officers of the division and now the big midterm examination is on and on to be completed in one day.

Much complication exists in the details which surround the orders and memorandum connected with the examination. Every officer taking the examination will certify on his honor that he has not given assistance nor received assistance from any person, notes, books or any other unauthorized source.

Every unit of the division must take the examination but the 106th Trench Motor battery. There is much excitement among the members of the division because of the examinations. The outcome of the general examination may be serious to the continuance of many of the commissioned and noncommissioned officers in the division, as some of the enlisted men, heretofore unknowns, may show up their superiors.

Mice Are Wanted.

Again an urgent appeal has gone out from the base hospital staff for donations of mice.

The doctors state that the Camp Wheeler pneumonia epidemic is caused by a germ called the pneumo coccus which embraces a large group of closely related strains. These strains are further divided into four groups or types. One-third of all pneumonia is type one. This particular type, they state, but no other one, can be treated by a serum almost as successfully as dipatheria is treated by anti-toxin.

For the determination of this type, house mice are infected with the sputum of the patient and this is the only guide known for the administration of serum. While the mortality rate of all types of pneumonia is high, it can be reduced to about 5 per cent when treated with serum, it is claimed.

The authorities at the base hospital are again urging all patriotic citizens in Atlanta and other cities to send live house mice either to the Red Cross headquarters here or to the Camp Wheeler base hospital. Many soldiers' lives can be saved by immediate action.

Gardner's Last Statement.

"I am a yankee and proud of it, but just as equally proud of the fact that I am a member of the Dixie division and am glad to go to France with a division of southerners whose fathers had proved themselves to be as brave fighters as ever faced a hail of bullets," was brought out here tonight as the last public statement made by Major A. P. Gardner, the soldier-statesman, whose death occurred here this week.

Young Wayne Farmer Shot Dead at His Door; Assassins Make Getaway

Brunswick, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—As he was dismounting his horse at his home, one and one-half miles from Thalmann, last night, Clarence O'Nail, a well-known and prosperous young man, 28 years old, was shot from ambush and almost instantly killed, the entire load from a shotgun entering his head and blowing part of it off. Only meager details of the shooting were received in Brunswick today.

There appears to be no clew whatever to the guilty parties, but posses left from both Glynn and Wayne counties. It was just on the line in Wayne county that the killing occurred.

Young Clarence Nail was the son of P. O. Nail, one of the best known and most prosperous farmers in this section of the state.

The people are greatly aroused over the crime, and if the guilty parties are found, violent measures are apprehended.

Macon Council May Ban Anti-Catholic Lectures In the City Auditorium

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—If a resolution now pending is adopted by council there will be no more anti-Catholic lectures delivered in the Macon city auditorium.

In the last few months there have come to Macon a number of alleged former priests and nuns who have given alleged exposures of the "horrors" of the priesthood and the convents. In each case collections have been taken up for the benefit of the lecturers, and often admission has been charged, ostensibly for the purpose of defraying the expenses, but the general understanding is that the money thus obtained has gone into the pocket of the lecturer.

These lectures have been the cause of arousing bitter feeling among many Macon people over religious matters at a time when they are being urged to stand united in the work that is being done against the common foe in the present war.

GREEKS AT GORDON FORM SOCIAL CLUB

Masses for Greek Catholics, English Classes and Social Entertainments Planned.

A club whose membership will be composed of all Greek soldiers in the 82d, approximately 1,500 in number, has been organized by leaders among these men, with the aid of Secretary J. N. R. Score, religious director of Y. M. C. A. Unit 152, and plans for the operation of the club have been formulated.

Masses will be held in the entertainment room of Unit 152 every second and fourth Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock for members of the Greek Catholic church. Arrangements are now being made to have a Greek priest from Atlanta come to the camp on these occasions and conduct the ceremonies.

In addition, it is planned to hold some social entertainment for the special benefit of the Greek soldiers every first and third Wednesday nights at the same hall. It is stated that efforts will be made to have prominent Atlanta Greeks come out to the camp on these occasions and aid in the entertainment of the men.

Classes in English and French are also planned as well as other lines of educational training for the Greek soldiers. Already approximately 200 of these men have expressed their desire to aid in the work of the club, and Secretary Score is expecting a rush of men for membership immediately.

CAMP GORDON OFFICERS SENT TO CAMP SHELBY

Washington, January 18.—(Special.)—Captain Francis A. Burke and First Lieutenants Andrew Auders, William J. Davis and James W. Price, of the medical department at Camp Gordon, have been appointed members of a board for the special examination of tuberculosis, and have been directed to proceed to Camp Shelby, at Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty at that service.

First Sergeants Morris Draper and Thomas J. Davis, at Camp Wheeler, have been commissioned second lieutenants by the war department.

STATEHOUSE OFFICES MAY CLOSE AT 1 O'CLOCK

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey has called a meeting of statehouse department heads for Saturday to determine whether or not the capitol building shall be closed every afternoon at 1 o'clock, for the conservation of fuel.

This policy, if adopted, will probably not be feasible for the state military department, since it is rushed with work from early morning until into the night in connection with the administration of the selective service law. Inasmuch as the military department has its quarters in the capitol annex, across Capitol Square from the main building, the closing of the capitol building would not interfere with the heating and operation of the military department.

GOVERNMENT PAYING DOUBLE FOR PIG IRON

Washington, January 18.—L. P. Featherstone, of Beaumont, Texas, representing the Texas Steel company, testified today before the house naval expenditures committee that pig iron can be produced by the government, using its own raw materials, at less than one-half the price it now is paying for pig iron under the president's fixed reduced price of $33 per ton. He also said ships can be turned out with a satisfactory profit to the builder at 20 per cent less than the shipping board is paying for them. Pig iron can be produced by the government, Mr. Featherstone told the committee, at $15.90 a ton.

SOUTH CAROLINA HOUSE BACKS ADMINISTRATION

Columbia, S. C., January 18.—By almost a unanimous vote the South Carolina house of representatives today refused to adopt a resolution asking Fuel Administrator Garfield to rescind his order. In the course of debate members expressed full confidence in the wisdom of the administration at Washington and Representative Moore, of Abbeville, said, "If we should pass this resolution we might expect a cablegram of congratulation from the kaiser at Berlin."

DR. SIDNEY H. JACOBS MADE FIRST LIEUTENANT

Dr. Sidney Hughes Jacobs, one of Georgia's best known physicians and bacteriologists, has been appointed a first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the United States army and will report for duty today at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. For several years Dr. Jacobs has been engaged in bacteriological work for the Georgia state board of health and in research work for the Rockefeller institute. He is a brother of Dr. Joseph Jacobs, head of the Jacobs drug stores in Atlanta.

Capt. Robt. R. Crank Dead.

Washington, January 18.—Captain Robert R. Crank died last night after a stroke of apoplexy, aboard the U. S. S. Prairie, which he commanded. Captain Crank was born at Houston, Texas.

INFANTRY UNIT CLUB FOR OFFICERS OPENS

Prominent Atlanta Ladies, Friends of 325th Infantry, Present for Occasion.

With a number of prominent members of Atlanta's society present, together with the officers of the organization, the Officers' club of the 325th infantry was formally opened Wednesday afternon at 3:30 o'clock.

The club is located in one of the buildings on Hardee avenue near the headquarters of the regiment, and plans are on foot to establish a regular program of social events for the officers of the regiment.

At the opening a full program of music was rendered by enlisted men and delightful refreshments were served. The club is fully furnished and was beautifully decorated with brilliant colors for the occasion.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. John M. Slaton and Mrs. Deems, in addition to a considerable number of other ladies from Atlanta. The entire officer force of the 325th Infantry regiment was present at the opening of the club.

Many Applications For Signal Reserve By Camp Gordon Men

Applications for commissions in the aviation signal corps reserve are coming in steadily at division headquarters, according to Major John Hemphill, commander of the 307th Field Signal battalion, who is in charge of this matter at the camp.

The applications are either approved or rejected as soon as they are made at Camp Gordon, and, when approved, are sent immediately to Washington for the action of the war department. The applicant is then notified as to his success or failure.

When applicants are accepted they are sent at once to Kelley field, San Antonio, Texas, for a period of several weeks to fit them for commissions in the aviation section. The application list is open to all m[illegible] at the camp.

WHEELER'S DAUGHTERS SEND CAMP PRESENTS

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—To show their appreciation of the action of the government in designating the army camp in Macon, Camp Wheeler, in honor of their father, General Joe Wheeler's four daughters sent to Mrs. W. D. Lamar, whose guests they were when they came here several weeks ago and were guests of honor at a review at the camp, a check for a substantial amount, directing that Mrs. Lamar use it for the benefit of the sick soldiers at the camp. Mrs. Lamar purchased two victrolas with the money and these have been installed at the base hospital.

General Wheeler's son, Colonel Joseph Wheeler, who is now stationed in the Hawaiian Islands on military duty, has followed the contributions of his sisters with a check for $300 to be applied as Mrs. Lamar sees fit. Mrs. Lamar consulted Major Bliss, who is commanding officer at the base hospital, and on his advice it was decided to use the money to establish one of the central dietary kitchens at the hospital, where the food of the sick soldiers is prepared.

NOTED EVANGELIST IS HEARD AT OGLETHORPE

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The Rev. Bob Jones, general evangelist of the Methodist church, south, and next to Billy Sunday, probably the best-known evangelist in the country, is at Chickamauga Park for ten days preaching to officers and soldiers. Dr. Jones is a native of Montgomery, Ala., and comes to Chickamauga from Camp Sheridan, where he has just closed a successful two weeks' campaign.

While at Oglethorpe, Dr. Jones will be at the headquarters building of the Y. M. C. A. He is giving his services for the month of January to the men of the army without remuneration. No collections are taken up, and no hysterical attempts to get converts are indulged in, but if a man wants to lead a better life, he is asked to sign a pledge card.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Effective Sunday, January 20th, 1918, the N., C. & St. L. Ry. and W. & A. R. R. will discontinue all sleeping and dining car service on Trains 92 and 93, "Atlanta-Memphis Limited." Parlor-chair cars on Trains Nos. 1 and 2 between Atlanta and Nashville will be discontinued.

Sleeping car service between Atlanta and St. Louis on Trains Nos. 94 and 95 via Martin will also be discontinued.

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.—(adv.)

The Only Exclusive Military Shop in Atlanta

UNIFORMS

Responding to the needs of the army man, we announce the opening of the only store in the city whose stock and efforts are devoted solely to military apparel, accessories and luggage.

Uniforms for Men of the Army at $29.50 to $46.00.

Regulation Army Overcoats at $35.00 and $37.50.

Also, complete equipment, embracing accessories, insignia and luggage.

You are invited to make this shop your rest haven when in the city.

Next door to the Piedmont Hotel.

Jack Hayes
MILITARY SHOP
116 Peachtree St.

The Constitution's Markets, Business and Financial News and Reviews

Cotton Market Seems to Recover Its Composure; Strong Gains Made

Feature of Friday's Buying Was the Support of Trade Houses, Which Practically Cleaned Up Offerings After Midday.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	30.60	30.90	30.50	30.88	30.63
March	30.20	30.49	30.02	30.48	30.29
May	29.80	30.20	29.72	30.12	29.95
July	29.50	29.85	29.46	29.78	29.66
Oct.	28.10	28.40	28.02	28.37	28.18

Closed steady.

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	29.55	29.61	29.38	29.57	29.48
March	29.12	29.48	29.05	29.36	29.27
May	28.95	29.22	28.81	29.13	29.02
July	28.65	28.94	28.56	28.88	28.76
Oct.	27.17	27.49	27.15	27.45	27.27

Closed steady.

New York, January 18. — Cotton seemed to have recovered its composure today and made some strong gains in the afternoon, which left the market finally steady in tone, with prices 9 to 25 points net higher. A feature of the buying was the strong support by trade houses, which practically cleaned up the offerings after midday and caused an active buying movement among some of the big shorts. March contracts were advanced to 30.48 on the late upturn and May to 30.20, or 20 to 25 points above the previous night's close.

Scattered realizing continued, although lessening apprehension as to the effects of the fuel administrator's order regarding suspension of business by industries, chiefly explained an opening decline of 10 to 25 points, as there was no particular selling pressure nor bearish sentiment present in the early trade. March declined to 30.10 and May to 29.75 after the opening which was about 20 points under Thursday's close, these prices proving to be the lowest of the day. A good deal of the bullish sentiment which developed after midday was due to the persistent strength of southern spot markets and the determination of holders not to yield to any weakness in the contract markets. From many points in the southwest and in the eastern belts, advices were received stating that there was no pressure of spots whatever and that demand had apparently not been checked by Thursday's break in futures. All this tended to alarm the short interest and they were active competitors of spot houses in the afternoon buying.

Reports from the dry goods markets indicated a rising tendency on anticipated shortage of goods. It was hoped, however, by cotton bulls that any reduction of consumption at mill centers might at least be partially offset by working longer hours after the enforced holidays are over.

Cotton spot, middling uplands, 31.75.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET ASSUMES RENEWED STEADINESS

New Orleans, January 18.—Renewed steadiness was assumed today by cotton, after early recessions, as the result of a better feeling over the fuel regulations and the growth of opinion that, in the end, the clearing up of the freight situation would work to the advantage of mills and would bear results which would offset any immediate curtailment of consumption. Losses of a dollar a bale were followed by a strong advance which sent prices a dollar a bale over yesterday's close. Last quotations for the day showed net gains of 9 to 19 points.

Around the opening the tendency was downward, the selling movement of yesterday being carried over. The lowest prices reached showed net losses of 11 to 22 points. Buying gradually increased, being based on dispatches from Washington and from mill centers, indicating that many mills working on government orders, as well as mills running on water and electrical power, would not be obliged to shut down. This caused the claim on the long side that first estimates of the curtailment of consumption had been greatly exaggerated.

In the early afternoon peace rumors of the usual vague sort made their appearance and the market went to its highest, where it stood 18 to 23 points over yesterday's close.

Spots in New Orleans.

Spot cotton quiet, 25 points off. Sales on the spot, 940 bales; to arrive, 625. Low middling, 29.75; middling, 31.00; good middling, 31.75. Receipts, 1,846; stock, 396,922.

COTTON MOVEMENT

ATLANTA WAREHOUSE COMPANY:
Atlanta 4s, 31¼c.

ATLANTA COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE:
Good middling, 31.20c.

Receipts, 1,742 bales.
Shipments, 2,166 bales.
Sales, 375 bales.
Stock, 53,025 bales.

Port Movement.

New Orleans—Middling 31.00; receipts 1,846; sales 1,565; stock 396,922.

Galveston—Middling 31.10; receipts 2,112; sales 1,063; stock 267,841.

Mobile—Middling 31.00; receipts 47; exports 2,720; stock 9,354.

Savannah—Middling 31.25; receipts 2,733; stock 238,912.

Charleston—Middling 31.00; receipts 2,611; stock 65,349.

Wilmington—Receipts 149; stock 60,259.

Texas City—Receipts 8,846; stock 28,645.

Norfolk—Middling 30.00; receipts 373; sales 110; stock 90,967.

Baltimore—Receipts 383; exports 2,960; stock 22,304.

Boston—Middling 31.50; receipts 1,060; stock 20,054.

Philadelphia—Middling 32.00; stock 7,981.

New York—Middling 31.75; stock 141,179.

Minor ports—Receipts 24,750; exports 33,023; stock 29,766.

Total today—Receipts 44,910; exports 38,712; stock 1,370,033.

Total for week—Receipts 148,009; exports 85,742.

Total for season—Receipts 4,017,089; exports 2,466,168.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling 31.00; receipts 5,845; shipments 6,805; sales 347; stock 214,499.

Memphis—Middling 31.25; receipts 1,503; shipments 839; sales 500; stock 284,910.

Augusta—Middling 31.00; receipts 1,787; shipments 1,102; sales 104; stock 163,894.

St. Louis—Middling 31.25; receipts 3,037; shipments 2,628; stock 18,366.

Cincinnati—Receipts 65; shipments 556; stock 32,036.

Little Rock—Middling 31.00; receipts 2,295; shipments 242; sales 242; stock 55,572.

Dallas—Middling 30.40; sales 621.

Montgomery—Middling 31.00.

Total today—Receipts 14,532; shipments 13,172; stock 774,277.

ATLANTA QUOTATIONS ON COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

	Bid.	Asked.
JANUARY—		
Crude oil, prime basis	17½	....
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent ammonia	47.50	....
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent, Georgia common rate point	47.50	....
Cotton seed hulls, loose	19.00	20.00
Cotton seed hulls, sacked	22.50	23.50
Linters, clean mill run	.05½	.05½
FEBRUARY—		
Crude oil, prime basis	17½	....
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent ammonia	47.50	....
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent, Georgia common rate point	47.50	....
Cotton seed hulls, loose	19.00	20.00
Cotton seed hulls, sacked	22.50	23.50
Linters, clean mill run	.05½	.05½

Cotton Seed Quotations.

Georgia, common rate points ..$70.00@75.00
Cotton seed f. o. b. Atlanta ... 70.00@80.00

PROFESSIONAL VIEWS ON COTTON SITUATION

New York, January 18.—(Special.)—What was thought to be the liquidation of a large long account held the market down today when the large spot houses appeared as buyers early in the day. They admitted that the closing of the mills would decrease the consumption a quarter of a million bales, but they reasoned that would be made up by the mills running to full time on Saturdays, where under state laws they have been obliged to operate a limited number of hours per week; they also felt the machinery would be speeded up to overtake the demands for cotton goods.

Of course the buying power of the country will be decreased by the amount of wages lost by the curtailment. Shipping men are asking if the lack of coal in New York was a reason for the extraordinary order; why steamers were not sent first to Norfolk to obtain coal and then come here for freight? The loss in coal consumed would be more than offset by the ability to load at once. Congestion would be overcome in some way without destroying the earning power of the country. The reduced submarine losses led to a reduction in the war insurance rate in England.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

New York, January 18.—(Special.)—Early in the day the market declined about 20 points on the liquidation of the contracts of a large holder. Liverpool and domestic trade interests bought and the market quickly rallied on small transactions. Telegrams from the south reported the temporary closing of some mills for lack of fuel. Advices from Boston were that legislative account would be taken to temporarily modify the labor laws so that overtime operation of the mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut will offset the closing down on Mondays. The local market has a firm undertone and interior spot markets are steady.

J. W. JAY & CO.

HESTER'S WEEKLY COTTON STATEMENT

(Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.)

	Bales.
In sight for week	283,000
do. same seven days last year	312,000
do. same seven days year before	318,000
do. for the month	841,000
do. same date last year	803,000
do. same date year before	818,000
do. for season	8,264,000
do. same date last year	9,844,000
do. same date year before	8,443,000
Port receipts for season	4,017,000
do. same date last year	5,363,000
do. same date year before last	4,702,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	910,000
do. same date last year	1,043,000
do. same date year before	717,000
Southern mill takings for season	2,606,000
do. same date last year	2,656,000
do. same date year before	2,142,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	731,000
do. last year	782,000
do. year before	882,000
Foreign exports for week	86,000
do. same seven days last year	139,000
do. same seven days year before	129,000
do. for season	2,466,000
do. same date last year	3,511,000
do. same date year before	2,600,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	45,000
do. same seven days last year	90,000
do. for season	1,507,000
do. to same date last year	1,855,000

Statement of Spinners' Takings of American Cotton Throughout the World.

	Bales.
This week	234,000
Same seven days last year	373,000
Same seven days year before	373,000
Total since August 1	6,581,000
Same date last year	7,670,000
Same date year before	7,248,000

Statement of World's Visible Supply.

	Bales.
Total visible this week	4,453,000
do. last week	4,365,000
do. same date last year	5,491,000
do. same date year before	5,951,000
Of this the total American this week	3,187,000
do. last week	3,138,000
do. last year	4,303,000
do. year before	4,475,000
All other kinds this week	1,266,000
do. last week	1,227,000
do. last year	1,188,000
do. year before	1,475,000
Visible in the U. S. this week	2,418,000
do. this date last year	2,578,000
Visible in other countries this week	2,035,000
do. this date last year	2,913,000

Comparative Port Receipts.

	Last Year.	Friday.
Galveston	13,083	2,112
New Orleans	3,254	1,846
Mobile	.....	47
Savannah	1,252	2,733
Charleston	376	2,611
Wilmington	86	149
Norfolk	390	373
Baltimore	1,242	383
New York	75	.....
Boston	252	1,060
Philadelphia	64	.....
Brunswick	1,343	1,595
Minor ports	.....	23,155
Texas City	288	8,846
Total all ports	21,806	44,910

Interior Receipts.

	Last Year.	Friday.
Augusta	1,393	1,787
Memphis	3,882	1,503
St. Louis	6,352	3,037
Cincinnati	1,393	65
Houston	5,834	5,845
Little Rock	589	.....
Total	19,243	14,532

WHOLESALE PRODUCE IN ATLANTA MARKET

The following information, collected by the United States department of agriculture, bureau of markets, together with detailed reports from other cities, will be mailed free of charge upon request. These are jobbing prices, namely, less carload prices on large lots to jobbers, and not retail prices:

Apples—Arrived, one West Virginia. Demand and movement moderate; market steady; no jobbing sales reported.

Cabbage—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement active; market steady; quality and condition generally good. New York Danish, per 100-lb. crates, $3.75; bulk, $3.50.

Sweet Potatoes—Arrived, four Georgia, one Florida. Demand and movement good; market steady; quality and condition generaly good. Georgia, best Porto Rican, sacked, per 100 lbs., $2.60.

White Potatoes—Arrived, two unknown, one Utah, two Colorado. Supplies moderate. Demand and movement active; market firm. Western, sacked, per 100 lbs., white varieties, $2.85@3.00.

Oranges—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement good; market steady; quality and condition generally good. Florida, west coast and central. Large sizes, $4.00@4.10; medium to small, $4.15@4.25.

Grapefruit—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement limited. Market steady. Quality and condition generally good. Florida, west coast and central. Large sizes, $3.00@3.10; medium to small, $3.15@3.25; extra fancy stock slightly higher.

Lettuce—Approximately fifty drums arrived by express. Demand and movement generally good; quality and condition variable; market steady. Florida, 1½-bu. hampers, $1.00@1.75.

Mixed Vegetables—String beans, egg plants and peppers, no jobbing sales reported.

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, January 18.—While quiet, new high records were established in cotton oil today, 400 barrels January changing hands at 20.40 and 20.50. Offerings continued light. No tenders were put out. Final bids were 10 to 15 points net higher. Prime crude, 17.50, nominal. The market closed quiet; spot, 20.25 bid.

The range in futures follows:

	Open.	Close.
January	20.25@20.50	20.30@20.40
February	20.30 bid	20.35 bid
March	20.25 bid	.....
April	20.30 bid	20.30 bid
May	20.30 bid	20.40 bid

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., January 18.—Sea island cotton: Fancy Florida and Georgia, 74; extra choice Florida and Georgia, 74; choice Florida and Georgia, 74; lower grades, nominal. Market inactive. Sales, none; receipts, 160; shipments, 33; stock, 14,403. Crop in sight, 45,071.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN STOCKS EBBS

Marked Diminution in Volume of Business on Exchange Noted—Buyers Apparently Await Solution of Existing Complexities.

New York, January 18.—Inauguration of the government's conservation regulations caused a pronounced diminution in the volume of business on the stock exchange today, and trading was accompanied by frequent pauses.

There was some apprehension before the opening of heavy liquidation by speculative interests at industrial points, but commission houses reported few offerings from such sources. Selling came chiefly from professionals, who succeeded in dislodging a few "stop loss" orders on the early decline.

Public interest was at lowest ebb and observers of the market expressed the opinion that this condition would continue pending a definite adjustment of existing complexites.

Publication of the text of the administrator's order removed all doubt of its scope and importance. This was supplemented by advices from manufacturing centers, many of which reported partial or complete cessation of operations for the five-day period.

The money market hardened, call loans again rising to 6 per cent with a slight stiffening of time rates. Foreign exchange reflected the stabilizing process now under way, rates on Paris again favoring that capital.

Pools were active in certain stocks, notably shippings, oils and tobaccos, but in general the movement was restricted and meaningless. Leaders recovered the greater part of their 1 to 2 point recessions before the close.

Bonds were firm on limited trading. Liberty 3½s sold at 98.60 to 98.48, first 4s at 97.06 to 96.80 and second 4s at 96.22 to 96.20. Total sales, par value, aggregated $3,425,000.

United States old issues were unchanged on the call

Stocks in New York.

STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Am. Beet Sugar	....	....	73	74½
Am. Can	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36
Am. Car and Fdry.	72	70½	72	71¼
Am. Locomotive	55¼	55⅛	55¼	55¼
Am. S. and Rfg.	81⅞	79¼	81⅛	80
Am. Sugar	99	99	99	99⅞
Am. Tel. and Tel.	104¼	103½	104	104
Anaconda Copper, ex-div.	60	59⅛	59⅛	61½
Atchison	83½	82¾	83½	82½
Atlantic Coast Line	....	....	88¾	89
Bald'n Locomotive	59½	58½	59	59¼
B. and O., ex-div.	50⅞	50	50¼	52⅝
Beth'm Steel "B"	75⅛	73⅝	74½	74⅝
Canadian Pacific	139½	138½	139	140
Central Leather	63¾	62½	63¾	63¾
Chesp'e and Ohio	51⅞	51½	51½	51½
Chi., Mil. and St. P.	43½	43	43	43
Chi., R. I. and Pac.	19	18⅞	19	19½
Col. Fuel and Iron	....	....	35	36
Col. Gas and Elec.	34	32¾	32⅞	32¼
Corn Products	30½	30⅛	30½	30½
Crucible Steel	55	53½	54¼	55⅝
Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅞	28¼	29⅜	29⅝
Erie	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Gen. Motors, ex-div.	109⅞	107¾	109⅝	112
General Electric	130	128⅞	129¾	130¼
G. Northern, pfd.	87⅞	87	87⅞	87
G. N. Ore Ctfs.	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26
Gulf States Steel	....	....	84	87
Inspiration Copper	44	43⅛	44	44
Int. Mer. Marine	23¾	22⅜	22⅞	23¾
do. pfd.	93	90⅝	91⅝	93¾
Interl'l Nickel	27¾	27⅜	27½	27⅝
Intern'l Paper	25½	25¼	25¼	26⅞
Illinois Central	94	94	94	93
Kennecott Copper	32	31⅞	32	32⅝
L. and N.	....	....	111½	112½
Maxwell Motors	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24
Mexican Petroleum	91¼	86¼	89⅝	87¾
Mid. Steel, ex-div.	44⅝	43⅝	44	45⅝
Missouri Pacific	21½	21	21½	21¼
Nevada Consolid'd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
N. Y. Central	69	68¾	69	68½
N. Y., N. H. and H.	....	....	28⅝	29
N. and W.	....	....	103	103½
Northern Pacific	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	82
Ohio Cities Gas	37	35⅝	36⅛	36½
Chino Copper	....	....	42	42
Pennsylvania	46	45⅞	46	46
Pittsburg Coal	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	45½
Ray Consol. Copper	23⅛	22⅞	23	23⅝
Reading	73	71⅝	72½	72
Rep. Iron and Steel	75	74	74¼	75
Seaboard Air Line	....	....	7½	7½
do. pfd.	16½	16½	16½	16¾
Sinclair Oil and Rfg.	2½	32	33⅛	32⅝
Sloss-Shef. S. and I.	....	....	38	40
Southern Pacific	81¾	81	81¾	81¼
Southern Railway	22¼	21¾	22	22½
do. pfd.	57	57	57	56½
Studebaker Corp.	47	46¼	47	47½
Tenn. Copper	13	13	13	13¼
Texas Co.	146	142	144¾	143
Tobacco Products	52¾	50⅝	51¾	51
Union Pacific	111⅞	110⅝	111¼	111½
United Cigar Stores	94	92¼	93	92⅞
United Fruit	117½	117	117½	117¼
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	117	115¾	117	116
U. S. Rubber	....	....	51	52½
do. pfd.	109½	109½	109½	109
Utah Copper	81⅜	80½	81¼	80¾
Va.-Caro. Chem.	....	....	36¼	36⅞
Wabash pfd. "A"	39⅞	39½	39⅞	39⅜
Westing'e Electric	39¼	38⅞	39¼	39

Sales for the day 439,300 shares.

N. Y. Cotton Exchange Will Close Monday

New York, January 18.—Closing of the New York cotton exchange next Monday, "in co-operation with the spirit of the fuel administration's fuel conservation order," was decided upon today by the board of managers of the exchange.

Bonds in New York.

U. S. 2s, registered, bid	96½
do. coupon, bid	96½
U. S. 3s, registered, bid	99
do. coupon, bid	99
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.52
U. S. 4s, registered, bid	104⅝
do. coupon, bid	104¼
American Foreign Securities 5s	96
American Tel. and Tel. clt. 5s	92
Anglo-French 5s	98¼
Atchison gen. 4s	83½
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	82½
Baltimore and Ohio cv. 4½s	78
Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s	87
Central of Georgia Consol. 5s	85¼@98½
Central Leather 5s, bid	95½
Chesapeake and Ohio cv. 5s	77
Chicago, B. and Q. joint 4s	92⅝
Chicago, Mil. and St. P. cv. 4½s	73⅝
Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry. ref. 4s	65
Colorado and Southern ref. 4½s	67
Denver and Rio Grande ref. 5s	50⅝
Dominion of Canada 5s (1931), bid	92½
Erie gen. 4s	50
Illinois Central ref. 4s, bid	79⅛
Int. Mer. Marine 6s	93⅞
Kansas City Southern ref. 5s, ofd	74
Liggett and Myers 5s, bid	89
Louisville and Nashville un. 4s, bid	87
Missouri, Kan. and Texas 1st 4s...58@	61¼
Missouri Pacific gen. 4s	56½
New York Central deb. 6s	92⅝
Norfolk and Western con. 4s, bid	83
Northern Pacific 4s	84
Pennsylvania Consolidated 4½s, bid	97
Pennsylvania gen. 4½s	91⅛
Reading gen. 4s, bid	84⅝
Republic Iron and Steel 5s (1940), bid	94½
St. Louis and San Fran. adj. 6s	60⅛
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s, bid	52½
Southern Bell Tel. 5s, bid	91½
Southern Pacific cv. 5s	86⅝
Southern Railway 5s	91⅞
do. gen. 4s	59⅛
Texas Company cv. 6s	99⅞
Texas and Pacific 1st	83
Union Pacific 4s	88
United Kingdom 5s	98¼
United States Steel 5s	98⅞
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	91⅝
Wabash 1st	93½

Commodities in New York.

New York, January 18.—Inactive and unchanged.

Pork, firmer; mess, $50.00@50.50.

Lard, $25.44@25.55.

Sugar—Raw, firm; centrifugal, 6.05; refined, steady; cut loaf, $8.95; crushed, 8.70; powdered, 7.00; granulated, 7.45.

Coffee—Rio No. 7, on spot, quiet, 8½.

Hay—Easy, $1.95; No. 1, $1.55@1.75; No. 3, $1.40@1.85, steady.

Coffee.

New York, January 18.—The market for coffee futures developed pronounced firmness owing to renewed buying for outside account, much of which was credited to the west. At the start quotations were irregular, ranging from 3 points higher to 2 points lower. Later prices advanced with little opposition and the close was firm with net gains of 8 to 13 points. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were irregular, some showing gains, while others were unchanged. Santos twos and threes were quoted at 10½, threes at 10¼, fours at 10.10 to 10.20; Rio threes, February-March shipment, at 9.95, all London credits, while Rio sevens were quoted at 8½, American credits. Closing bids: January, 7.92; March, 8.26; May, 8.45; July, 8.64; September, 8.83; December, 9.05.

Spot firmer and ⅛c higher; Rio sevens, 8⅝; Santos fours, 10⅝. The official Brazilian cables reported Santos futures unchanged to 25 reis higher. Port receipts were 60,000; Jundiahy, 40,000. Rio stocks were reduced 21,000 and Santos stocks were reduced 387,000 an account of government purchases.

Sugar.

New York, January 18.—There was no change in the sugar market, prices continuing at 4.985 for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005 for centrifugal. It was reported that President Menocal, of Cuba, by decrees has permitted the distribution throughout the world of the entire Cuban crop of the international sugar committee, which works with the food administration. There were sales of 45,000 bags of Porto Rico at 6.005.

In refined business was still limited, but it is expected that with the increased supplies of raw sugar conditions should soon return to normal, if there is enough coal secured for the various refiners to start their refineries working. Prices were unchanged at 7.45 for fine granulated.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, January 18.—Cotton, spot quiet; prices lower. Good middling, 23.78; middling, 23.26; low middling, 22.73; good ordinary, 21.74; ordinary, 21.21. Sales, 3,000 bales, including 1,700 American. Receipts, 32,000 bales, including 8,300 American. Futures closed quiet and steady. New contracts: January, 23.24; March, 22.65; May, 22.23. Old contracts, fixed prices: January, 22.11; January-February, 22.01; March-April, 21.83; May-June, 21.67; June-July, 21.59.

Weekly Statistics.

Weekly cotton statistics: Total forwarded to mills, 81,000 bales, of which American 47,000; stock, 441,000, American 274,000; imports, 50,000, American 13,000; exports, none.

WEATHER HARDENS PRICES FOR GRAIN

Traders Do Business in Exchange Hall at Icy Temperature—Improved Demand From Food Industries Helps Market.

Chicago, January 18.—Severe cold and predictions of more tended today to harden prices in the corn market. Latest figures were $1.27⅝ January, and $1.24⅝ to $1.24¾ May, unchanged to ⅛c higher, as compared with twenty-four hours before. Oats gained ⅛@⅝ to ¾. The finish in provisions ranged from 2½ decline to a rise of 20 cents.

Traders in corn as well as in other staples needed no other reminder of cold than was brought sharply to notice by the icy temperature of the exchange hall and by the complete absence of telegraphers, owing to strict application of the government fuel orders. An improved demand from food industries helped also to give firmness to the market, as purchases were resumed, which had suffered interruption because of temporary doubt as to whether elevators and dryers were exempt from the coal saving which had been required of business in general.

Oats showed greater strength than corn, owing to extreme scantiness of receipts and renewed export buying. Slowness of the movement of oats to market was partly ascribed to preference given corn.

Provisions averaged higher, influenced by the upward slant of quotations on hogs and grain. Reports were also current that there were large orders in sight from the food administration.

Chicago Quotations.

The following were the ruling prices on the exchange Friday:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
CORN—					
Jan.	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	1.27½	1.27⅝	1.27⅝
Mch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25½
May	1.24⅝	1.24¾	1.24⅝	1.24¾	1.24½
OATS—					
Jan.	.79¾	.79⅝	.78⅝	.79⅝	.78⅞
Mch.	.79¾	.79⅝	.78⅝	.79⅝	.78⅞
May	.77⅛	.78⅝	.77⅞	.77⅝	.77⅞
PORK—					
Jan.	46.60	46.75	46.60	46.75	46.55
May	45.85	45.85	45.70	45.85	45.80
LARD—					
Jan.	24.85	24.85	24.72	24.82	24.85
May	25.10	25.12	24.97	25.10	25.05
RIBS—					
Jan.	24.05	24.12	24.05	24.12	24.15
May	24.50	20.57	24.45	24.55	24.50

Receipts in Chicago.

Articles.	Friday.
Wheat, cars	5
Corn, cars	132
Oats, cars	64
Hogs, head	10,000

Cash Grain.

Chicago, January 18.—Corn, No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, $1.63.

Oats, No. 3 white, 80½@81¼; standard, 81¼@82.

Rye, No. 2, nominal.

Barley, $1.40@1.59.

Timothy, $5.00@8.00.

Clover, $20.00@28.00.

Kansas City, January 18.—Corn, No. 2 mixed, $1.64@1.67; No. 2 white, $1.70@1.73; No. 2 yellow, $1.70@1.72.

Oats, No. 2 white, 83; No. 2 mixed, 80@80½.

Money Market.

New York, January 18.—Mercantile paper, 5½@5¾; sterling, 60-day bills, 4.72; commercial, 60-day bills on banks, 4.71½; commercial, 60-day bills, 4.71¼; demand, 4.75¼; cables, 4.76 7-16.

Bar silver, 89⅝.

Time loans firmer; 60 and 90 days and six months, 5¾@6.

Call money firm; high, 6; low, 5½; ruling rate, 6; closing bid, 5½; offered at 5¾; last loan, 5¾.

Francs, demand, 5.70⅛; cables, 5.68½. Guilders, demand, 43¼; cables, 43¾. Lires, demand, 8.42; cables, 8.40. Rubles, demand, 12½; cables, 13.

Mexican dollars, 72½.

Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm.

London Money.

London, January 18.—Bar silver, 44¾d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 31-32 per cent; three months bills, 4 1-32 per cent.

Atlanta Bank Clearings.

Clearings Friday, $3,918,094.36. Same day last year, holiday.

Rice.

New Orleans, January 18.—Rough and clean rice were steady today with quotations unchanged. Receipts: Rough, 790 sacks; millers, 790; clean, 2,491 pockets. Sales: Clean Honduras, 671 pockets; Blue Rose, 9.05.

Today's Prices on the Atlanta Commodity Markets

Local Stocks and Bonds

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta National Bank	285	295
Atlantic Ice and Coal Corp.	73	74
Atlantic Ice and Coal Corp., pfd.	87	90
A. & W. P. Ry.	155	160
Atlantic Steel	150	...
do. pfd.	95	97
Central Bank and Trust Corp.	149	153
Augusta and Savannah Ry.	102	104
Fulton National Bank	112½	115
Fourth National Bank	295	310
Exposition Cotton Mills	175	186
Gate City Cotton Mills	225	....
Ga. Ry. and Electric, 6 per cent	85	87
Ga. Ry. and Elec. stamped	125	135
Ga. Ry. and Power Co., 1st pfd.	93	96½
Ga. Ry. and Power Co., 2d pfd.	21	23
Ga. Ry. and Power Co., common	12	13
Ga. Ry. and Banking Co.	265	270
Empire Cotton Oil Co.	53	60
Empire Cotton Oil Co., pfd.	96	98
Southern Ice Co.	10	15
Southern Ice Co., pfd.	45	53
Southeastern Railroad	104	107
Trust Co. of Ga.	295	309
Third National Bank	215	217½
Lowry National Bank	225½	227

ATLANTA PROVISION MARKET.

(Corrected by the White Provision company. United States food administration license No. G-21371.)

Cornfield hams, 10 to 12 pounds average	.29
Cornfield hams, 12 to 14 pounds average	.29
Cornfield skinned hams, 16 to 18 lbs.	.30
Cornfield picnic hams, 6 to 8 lbs.	.25
Cornfield breakfast bacon	.42
Cornfield sliced bacon, 1-lb. boxes, 12 to case	.45
Grocers' bacon, wide or narrow	.38
Cornfield pork sausage, link or bulk	.22
Cornfield wieners, in 10-pound cartons	.21
Cornfield bologna sausage, 25-lb. boxes	.20
Cornfield smoked link sausage, 25-lb. boxes	.17½
Cornfield wieners in pick, No. 15 kit	$2.00
Cornfield lard, tierce basis	.26
Country style lard, tierce basis	.28
Compound lard, tierce basis	.24
D. S. extra ribs	.29
D. S. bellies, medium average	.30½
D. S. bellies, light average	.31

ATLANTA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Corrected by W. H. White, Jr., president of White Provision company. United States food administration license No. G-21371.)

Good to choice beef steers, 850 to 1,000 pounds, $8.50@9.00.

Good steers, 750 to 850 pounds, $8.25@8.75.

Medium to good steers, 650 to 750 pounds, $7.75@8.25.

Good to choice beef cows, 750 to 850 pounds, $7.00@8.00.

Medium to good cows, 650 to 750 pounds, $6.75@7.25.

Good to choice heifers, 550 to 650 pounds, $6.50@7.00.

The above represents ruling prices for good quality cattle. Inferior grades and dairy types selling lower.

Medium to good steers, 650 to 750 pounds,

Medium to good cows, 600 to 700 pounds,

Flour—Pillsbury's Whole Wheat, 12-pound sacks ... 11.50

$6.00@6.75.

Mixed common, $5.00@6.00.

Good fat oxen, $7.50@8.00.

Medium to good oxen, $6.50@7.25.

Good butcher bulls, $6.00@7.00.

Choice veal calves, $7.00@8.00.

Yearlings, $6.00@6.50.

Prime hogs, 165 to 225 pounds, $13.75@$14.00.

Light hogs, 130 to 165 pounds, $12.75@$13.00.

Heavy pigs, 100 to 130 pounds, $12.00@$12.50.

Light pigs, 80 to 100 pounds, $11.00@11.50.

Stags and roughs, $10.00@11.00.

Above quotations apply to good quality mixed fed hogs. Cattle coming more freely; market quiet, with downward tendency. Hog receipts liberal; market lower.

THE ATLANTA PRODUCE MARKET.

Fruits.

Grapefruit	$3.50
Grapes, crate $2.25, keg	$5.50
Lemons	$5.00@6.50
Apples, per barrel	$5.00@7.00
Apples, per box	$1.50@2.75
Oranges, per box	$3.75@4.00
Bananas	3½@3¾
Raisions	$2.25
Cabbage, per pound	3c
Celery, washed, per dozen	$1.25
Lettuce, dozen	$1.00@1.25
Onions, yellow	$3.50
Onions, white	$4.00
Irish potatoes, pound	2½@3c
Sweet potatoes	$1.25@1.40
Turnips	1½c

Poultry and Eggs.

Eggs	45@54c
Hens	26@28c
Friers	28@30c
Turkeys, live	28@30c
Friers, live	28@30c

ATLANTA GROCERIES.

(By Cone M. Maddox Company.)
United States Food Administration License No. G 06583.

Baking Powders—Success, 48 5c packages	$1.80
Beans—Lima, recleaned	.15
Bran—Pillsbury's Health Bran, 1 doz. packages	1.35
Brooms—4-string 22, per dozen	8.50
Catsup—Bull Head, 2 dozen 8-oz. bottles	2.70
Cheese	.28
Cocoanut—Shredded, bulk, barrels	.25
Coffee—Arbuckle's, 36-lb. cases	18.75
Coffee—Rio Roasted, 100-lb. sacks	11.75
Coffee—Arbuckle' Breakfast, cases	.24½
Corn—Canned, 2 dozen No. 2s	2.25
Corn Flakes—Post Toasties, 36 pkgs.	3.30
Corn Flakes—Kellogg's, 36 pkgs.	3.40
Corn Flakes—Krinkles, 36 pkgs.	3.35
Corn Flakes—Nationals, 36 pkgs.	2.70
Corn, Okra and Tomatoes—2 dozen, No. 2, canned	2.38
Crackers—Sodas in boxes, bulk	.14
Flour—Pillsbury's Best, sacks	11.75
Flour—Pillsbury's Graham, 12-lb. sacks	11.25
Flour—Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye, 98 pounds	9.50
Flour—Columbia Fancy Patent, sacks	11.75
Flour—Sweet Marie Self-rising, sacks	11.75
Grits—24 pkgs. Purity Quaker	2.85
Grits—96-lb. sacks, medium	5.00
Grape Nuts—No. 22, 2 doz. 15c pkgs.	2.85
Jelly—Glucose Apple, in 36-lb. pails	2.25
Lard—Compound	.23½
Lard—Snowdrift, cases	13.25
Macaroni—Pkgs., 5c, 10c.	2.20
Macaroni—Broken in bbls.	.09
Mackerel—100 count, 6-8 oz. Fat Shore	8.00
Meal—Columbus Water Ground, 2-bushel sacks	2.80
Milk—Dime Brand Condensed, 48 cs.	6.85
Milk—Eagle Brand, Condensed, 48 cs.	8.70
Milk—Winner Brand, Con., 48 cans	8.25
Milk—Evap., baby size, 96 cans	6.35
Mince Meat—Atmore's Keystone, 40-pound pails	.15
Mincemeat—Goodwin's Best, 70-lb. Kannikans	.12½
Molasses—Black Strap, bbls.	.42
Mustard—2 doz. 10c.	1.80
Oatmeal—24-pound packages	1.90
Oil—Cooking, in barrels, refined	1.64
Oil—Wesson, 3-1 gallons	16.00
Oil—Wessons, 2-5 gallons	19.00
Oil—Wessons, 2 doz. small cans	8.40
Okra—2 doz. No. 2s, Dunbar's end.	3.00
Peaches—Choice Evap. 50-lb. boxes	.13
Pepper—Durkee's, 5c and 10c pkgs.	1.90
Pepper—Ground, black, 15-lb. pails	.35
Pepper—Cayenne, 10-lb. boxes, bulk	.32
Prunes—40-50 25-lb. boxes	.16½
Prunes—60-70 25-lb. boxes	.11½
Potatoes—Sweet, canned, 2-doz. No. 2½	3.50
Pickles—800 sours, 45 gals.	17.50
Pickles—800 dills, 45 gallons	17.50
Raisins—45 12-oz. pkgs. White Ribbon	4.25
Raisins—Loose Muscats, 50-lb. boxes	.10
Raisins—Seeded, 25-lb. boxes, bulk	.09
Raisins—Thompson's Bleached, 50-lb. boxes	.14
Rice—Head, 100-lb. sacks, Blue Rose	8.75
Rice—Cracked, 100-lb. sacks	7.50
Salad Dressing—Durkee's Picnic size	2.30
Salad Dressing—Durkee's, medium size	5.40
Salt—Ozone, 25 2-lb. packages	.90
Soap—Fairy, 100 bars	5.75
Soap—Ivory, 100 bars	5.65
Soap—Clean Easy, 60 bars	2.60
Soap—U. S. Mail, 120 8-oz. bars	4.85
Soap—Fairbank's Tar, 100 bars	5.00
Soup—Campbell's Condensed, 48 cs.	4.65
Spaghetti—5c and 10c pkgs., per case	2.20
Starch—Bulk, 50-lb. boxes laundry	.07
Sugar—Granulated, sacks or barrels	Nominal
Syrup—Eagle, in barrels, 60 gals.	.65
Syrup—Alaga, 48 1½-lb. cans	6.50
Syrup—Sunnygold, 48 ½-lb. cans	6.00
Syrup—Alaga, 6-10s, $5.50; 12-5s	5.75
Tomatoes—Canned, 2 doz. No. 2s.	2.00
Vitos—Pillsbury's Vitos in pkgs.	3.30
Vinegar—Colored distilled, barrels	.16
Vinegar—Apple and Distilled, bbls.	.22
White Fish—New catch, 60-lb. kegs	6.35

All prices F. O. B. Atlanta, Ga.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION PRICES FOR ATLANTA

The following official prices are published by the state and county United States food administrators as a guide to housewives in Atlanta and Fulton county. If you pay cash and carry your purchases with you, the lowest prices should prevail. Credit and delivery is expensive to the merchant and he is allowed to charge up to the highest listed prices on all purchases which are charged and delivered. The lowest prices quoted are not fixed, but are taken from quotations of some cash and carry stores:

Articles—	Cash and Carry Away.	Highest Retail Credit Price.
Sweet Potatoes—According to quality, pound	3½@4c	5c
Corn Meal — From new crop corn, pound	....	4½c
From old crop corn, pound	....	4½c
Rice—Whole grain, pound	10c	12½c
Extra fine, pound	12½c	15c
Cracked rice, pound	....	9@10c
Butter—Fresh country, pound	....	50c
Good grade creamery, pound	50c	55c
Extra fresh, pound	54c	60c
Oleomargarine, good, pound	....	30c
Oleomargarine, best, pound	34c	40c
Oleomargarine, Nut Cream, pound	....	40c
Georgia Cane Syrup, according to cost to merchant, No. 10 can (approximately one gallon)	84c@$1.05	$1.15@1.25
Compound Syrps—No. 10 can (approximately one gallon), according to cost to merchant	84c@$1.05	$1.15@1.25
Red Snapper—		
Sugar — Granulated, pound	9@10c	11c
Sugar — Clarified,		
Oysters — Standards, quart	....	50c
Selects, quart	....	60c
pound	8½c	....
Whole, without head, but with scales, pound	....	18c
Without scales, pound	....	20c
Steak, without scales, pound	....	25c
Cooking Fats—		
Cotton Seed Oil—Refined for cooking and eating, pint	35c	40c
Corn Oil—Refined for cooking and eating, pint	....	40c
Cow Peas — Four pounds	....	25c
Lady Peas—Pound.	....	20c
California Grade Black-eye Peas—pound	10c	15c
Cheese—Full cream.	30c	37½c
Canned Corn—Standard No. 2 can	15c	20c
Prunes — Prices of five or six varieties by sizes, pound	11-12-15c	17-17½-20-25c
Extra fine, pound.	....	30c
Bread—16-oz. loaves	8c	10c
Beans—Dried Navy, pound	17	20c
Lima, single pound and 5-pound lots.	17c	20c
Red Kidney, single pound and 5-pound lots	14c	20c
Pink, single pound and large quantities	11c	18c
Brazilian Brown, pound	10c	15c
Irish Potatoes	....	4c
Extra fine, pound	3½c	4¼c
Grits—Bulk, pound.	6c	8c
Package, 1½ pound, package	12c	15c
Dried Apples—First grade, pound	15c	25c
Sun-dried, pound.	15c	17½c

WHAT RETAILERS PAY FOR FRUIT AND PRODUCE

United States department of agriculture, bureau of markets, daily market news bulletin.

This bulletin shows the actual selling prices by the wholesaler to the retail grocer and hotels. In addition, notation will be made of the arrivals and conditions prevailing on each commodity. There will also be shown any future commodities to arrive. These prices reduced to a unit basis are published by the newspapers for the benefit of housewives, who must take into consideration that retailers' profit must be added.

Apples—Arrived 1 car from West Virginia. Demand and movement moderate, market steady. Barrels, Virginias, extra fancy Yorks, $6.50, or 59c peck; Virginias, No. 2 Winesaps, $5.50, or 50c peck; Virginias, fancy Winesaps, $6.75, or 61c peck; Viriginias, extra fancy Black Twigs, $7.50, or 68c peck; Virginias, extra fancy Grimes Golden, $7.50, or 68c peck; Marylands, fancy Baldwins, $7.00, or 64c peck; Marylands, fancy Jonathans, $6.50, or 59c peck.

Cabbage—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement active, market steady, quality and condition generally good. New York Danish, per 100 pounds, crated, $4.50, or 4½c per pound; less than 100-pound lots, 4¾c per pound.

Sweet Potatoes—Arrived 4 Georgia cars and 1 Florida. Demand and movement good, market steady, quality and condition generally good. Georgia, best Porto Ricans, per 100 pounds, sacked, $3.00, or 3c per pound.

White Potatoes—Two unknown cars arrived, 1 Utah and 2 Colorados. Supplies moderate. Demand and movement active, market firm. Western, sacked, per 100 pounds, rurals, $3.25 to $3.50, or 3¼c to 3½c pound; western, sacked, per 100 pounds, Kings, $3.25 to $3.50, or 3¼c to 3½c pound.

Onions—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement moderate, quality and condition generally good, market steady. Middle western, sacked, 100 pounds, reds, $3.50, or 3½c per pound; western, sacked, 100 pounds, yellows, $3.50 to $3.75, or 3½c to 3¾c per pound; middle western, sacked, 100 pounds, whites, $4.00, or 4c per pound.

Oranges—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement good, market steady, quality and condition generally good. Floridas, 126's, $4.25 per box, or 42c dozen; Floridas, 150's, smaller, $4.50 to $4.75 per box, or 38c dozen.

Grapefruit—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement limited. Market steady, quality and condition generally good. Floridas, 36's, $3.50 per box, or 9c each; Floridas, 46's, $3.75 per box, or 8½c each; Floridas, 54's, smaller, $3.75 per box, or 4½c to 7c each. For extra fancy stock add 25c per box to above prices.

Lettuce—Approximately 50 drums arrived by express. Demand and movement moderate, market steady, quality and condition variable. Florida, 1½-bushel hampers, $1.50 to $2.25, according to quality and condition, or 4c to 6½c per head.

Celery—One car arrived from California. Supplies adequate, demand and movement moderate, market unsettled, quality and condition generally good. California, $5.50 to $6.00 per crate in the rough; California, $5.75 to $6.25 per crate, washed and bunched; California, $1.00 to $1.25 per crate, or 8c to 10½c per stalk.

Tomatoes—Supplies adequate, very little stock on market free from frost. Demand and movement slow for good stock, quality and condition variable. Florida, best stock, $3.00 to $3.25 per crate.

Rutabagas—2½c to 2¾c per pound.

Bananas—2½c per pound.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Ga., January 18.—Turpentine firm, 47; sales, 89; receipts, 99; shipments, 325; stock, 25,994.

Rosin firm; sales, 639; receipts, 356; shipments, 1,240; stock, 89,361.

Quote: B, D, E, F, G, H, I, $6.40; K, $6.55; M, $6.80; N, $7.15; window glass, $7.40; water white, $7.70.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 18.—Turpentine quiet, 45½; sales, none; receipts, none; shipments, 172; stock, 62,089.

Rosin firm; sales, 748; receipts, 100; shipments, 1,205; stock, 161,364.

Quote: B, D, E, F, G, H, I, $6.0; K, $6.65; M, $6.85; N, $7.25; window glass, $7.50; water white, $7.60@7.65.

Provisions.

Chicago, January 18.—Cash:
Pork, nominal.
Lard, $24.87.
Ribs, $23.62@24.37.

GARFIELD ORDER FEATURE OF WEEK

Semi-Demoralization, Immediately Resulting, Caused Biggest Crash in Cotton Since Last February—Recovery Rapid.

New York, January 18.—The fuel conservation order was the principal feature in the cotton market this week. It resulted in a state of semi-demoralization at the opening Thursday morning during which prices broke an extreme of 202 points on the March contract, or slightly over $10 a bale, due to the execution of heavy stop loss orders. The price of this contract broke to 29 cents, representing the greatest single decline the market has experienced since the record-breaking crash in February of last year.

Earlier in the week the market had been nervous and irregular without any pronounced price changes, responding at times to a sentiment that the upward movement had run its course, but giving no evidence of any important weakness because of the consistently firm attitude of southern spot holders. The supply and distribution figures were a little disappointing, as the consumption in December was figured at only 516,580 bales, against 636,675 a year ago, but they exerted little or no effect upon the market.

The trade, even before Thursday's decline, was a good buyer of contracts, but it was on the break of that day and on Friday that the buying of spot houses reached its maximum, attaining such volume that the greater part of Thursday's loss was recovered. The market also reflected at the close of the week continued dry weather over the southwest, as well as the strength of southern spot markets.

Holders of spot cotton here were somewhat disturbed over a notice from the government requesting those having cotton in the Bush terminal stores which have been taken over by the federal authorities, to remove their cotton by February 15. This caused temporary weakness in January contracts, but it is believed that the cotton will all be provided for. A report was also current at the close of the week that the British war risk insurance rate had been reduced from 5¼ to 4 per cent, and it was expected as a result of the coal orders an increased movement of cotton to the other side would soon be witnessed.

TRADE SEES NEED OF GARFIELD ORDER, BRADSTREET SAYS

New York, January 18.—Bradstreet's tomorrow wil say:

"Willingness to do business on a large scale has been restricted by heavy snow storms in the west, by intense congestion in railway facilities, which has made it almost impossible to ship fuel or other supplies, and finally the fule administrator's order closing plants for five days and every Monday for ten weeks. Under the circumstances it is obvious that the week has been marked by considerable unsettlement, but after the first shock it is quite generally recognized that the fuel administrator's order, while drastic, was necessary and the general tendency is one of patriotic obedience to the mandates of the order. In fact, local administrators at many of the large industrial centers, knowing full well that numerous plants had been compelled to close down for want of fuel, had already adopted expedients to conserve supplies. As for some time past, governmental business takes precedence over everything else. In ordinary trade circles jobbing business has been curtailed by inability to get shipments with which to fill orders, but potentially there is a large volume of business in sight. House trade has been restricted because weather conditions have compelled travel curtailed, but on the other hand country merchants especialy in the surplus crop-growing regions have bought freely of staples, their stocks being low, and in consequence traveling men are forwarding good-sized orders.

"Weekly bank clearings, $6,103,080,000."

Live Stock.

Chicago, January 18.—Hogs—Receipts 9,000; strong. Bulk $16.50@16.85; light $16.00@16.75; mixed $16.20@16.90; heavy $16.20@16.80; rough $16.20@16.35; pigs $12.75@15.50.

Cattle—Receipts 4,000; strong. Native steers $8.50@13.85; stockers and feeders $7.00@10.90; cows and heifers $6.00@11.90; calves $9.00@16.50.

Sheep—Receipts 4,000; strong. Wethers $9.85@13.40½; ewes $9.40@12.80; lambs $14.50@16.00.

St. Louis, January 18.—Hogs—Receipts 9,100; higher. Lights $16.35@16.60; pigs $14.25@15.75; mixed and butchers $16.30@16.70; good heavy $16.60@16.70; bulk $16.30@16.65.

Cattle—Receipts 2,900; higher. Native beef steers $8.00@13.50; yearling steers and heifers $7.00@13.50; cows $5.00@10.50; stockers and feeders $6.50@10.00; Texas quarantine steers $6.75@10.80; fair to prime southern beef steers $9.00@12.75; beef cows and heifers $6.00@10.00; prime yearling steers and heifers $7.50@10.00; native calves $5.75@15.00.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100; steady. Lambs $14.00@17.50; ewes $11.50@12.00; wethers $11.50@12.75; canners and choppers $6.00@9.00.

Kansas City, January 18.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000; higher. Bulk $16.00@16.30; heavy $16.25@16.35; packers and butchers $16.15@16.35; lights $16.00@16.30; pigs $11.00@15.00.

Cattle—Receipts 3,000; weak. Prime fed steers $12.00@13.75; dressed beef steers $10.55@12.25; southern steers $7.00@10.00; cows $6.50@10.25; heifers $7.25@11.00; stockers and feeders $7.00@11.25; bulls $6.75@10.00; calves $7.00@14.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; steady. Lambs $16.00@16.90; yearlings $13.00@14.95; wethers $11.50@13.00; ewes $10.00@12.25.

Country Produce.

New York, January 18.—Butter, firm; receipts, 6,027; creamery, extra, 53½@54; creamery, special market, 50; imitation creamery, firsts, 41@52½; state dairy, none.

Eggs—Firmer; receipts, 2,547; near-by white fancy, 74@75; near-by mixed fancy, 66@71.

Cheese—Steady; state milk, common to specials, 19@25½.

Dressed poultry, turkeys, 30@35; chickens 23@35; fowls, 23@31; ducks, 23@28.

Live poultry, unsettled; geese, 27@33; ducks, 27@30; fowls, 30@32; turkeys, 30@35; roosters, 27@28.

Kansas City, January 18.—Butter, eggs and poultry unchanged.

Dry Goods.

New York, January 18.—Dry goods markets here today were much quieter, but prices were firm. Cotton goods for fall were purchased freely. Yarns were quiet and firm. Burlaps were steady and quiet. Wool markets were quiet.

Metals.

New York, January 18.—Metal exchange quotes lead firm; spot, 7.00 bid; spelter quiet; spot, 7.62@7.75.

At London: Copper, spot, £110; futures, £110; electrolytic, £125; tin, spot, £295; futures, £291 10s; lead, spot, £29 10s; futures, £28 10s; spelter, spot, £54; futures, £50.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Cotton Merchants
HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK

Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange; associate members Liverpool Cotton Association. Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of cotton and cotton seed oil for future delivery. Special attention and liberal terms given for consignments of spot cotton for delivery. Correspondence invited.

News of the Churches

BAPTIST BAPTIST

BAPTIST TABERNACLE
JOHN W. HAM, Pastor

9:30 A. M.—Sunday School.

11:00 A. M.—Sermon: "Jesus' Program of Social Justice and Democracy in Its Governmental, Social, Religious and Industrial Aspects."

6:15 P. M.—B. Y. P. U.

7:30 P. M.—Billy Sunday Business Men's League in charge of the services. Red-hot testimonies. Such songs as "Sail On," "Brighten the Corner," "Since Jesus Came Into My Heart."

A. C. Boatman, Director of Music.

PONCE DE LEON BAPTIST
(Corner Ponce de Leon and Piedmont Avenues)
DR. M. ASHBY JONES, Pastor.
Only One Service Sunday.

11:00 A. M.—"THE JUDAS VIEW OF LIFE."
7:30 P. M.—Dr. Jones Preaches at the Auditorium at Camp Gordon.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
(Peachtree and Cain Streets)
DR. C. W. DANIEL, Pastor.

11:00 A. M.—"REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT."
7:30 P. M.—"LIFE WOUNDS."

GORDON STREET BAPTIST
Corner Gordon St. and Lucile Ave.

9:30 A. M.—Bible Study.
11:00 A. M.—"How to Promote Spirituality."
7:30 P. M.—"Some Blessings of the Present War."

REV. J. H. COIN, Our New Pastor
"COME—BRING OTHERS"

JONES AVENUE BAPTIST
Services 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
PREACHING BY PASTOR
Rev. Thos. E. McCutcheon will continue the series on "THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST."
Sunday School, 9:30..............Prof. E. O. Woods, Supt.
"COME EARLY—BRING YOUR FRIENDS."

Second Sermon of Dr. Porter's Series on
"WATCH-WORDS OF THE WAR"
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
(Opposite State Capitol)

7:30 P. M..............................."THE IRON CROSS."
We invite you to share the delight of our services.

PRESBYTERIAN PRESBYTERIAN

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
PEACHTREE AND SIXTEENTH STREETS.

"THE CLEANSING GOSPEL" . . 11 A. M.
Sermon by DR. J. SPROLE LYONS, PASTOR.
Evening Worship at Camp Gordon.

Dr. Lyons and choir spend each Sunday evening at one of the Y. M. C. A. buildings.

WEDNESDAY, 8:00 P. M.—Dr. Lyons' third lecture in Modern Church History series. Subject: "Problems: Product and Personal of the Great Westminster Assembly."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
(Opposite the Capitol)

11 A. M.—Dr. Ogden will preach. Subject: "Dr. Mordecai."

4 P. M.—Message by Dr. Charles R. Erdman, Princeton Seminary.

NORTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
CORNER NORTH AVENUE AND PEACHTREE STREETS.
DR. RICHARD ORME FLINN, PASTOR.

Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Dr. Charles R. Erdman, of Princeton Seminary, will preach.
5:15 P. M.—Christian Endeavor.
Vesper Service from 4 to 5 o'clock, led by Dr. Flinn.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

MOORE MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
CORNER LUCKIE AND LATIMER—FREDERICK D. STEVENSON, PASTOR.

No Afternoon Service Saturday. Dr. W. H. Miley preaches Saturday night and three times Sunday.
7:30 P. M. Saturday, "ENOCH."
11:00 A. M. Sunday, "THE CHRISTIANS' CROWNS."
3:00 P. M., preaching by Dr. W. H. Miley.
7:30 P. M., "SOWING AND REAPING."
Daily Meetings from January 6 to January 20, 3:00 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

EPISCOPAL EPISCOPAL

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
Cor. North Avenue and West Peachtree Street.
REV. W. W. MEMMINGER, Rector.

West Peachtree, Buckhead and Camp Gordon cars pass the door. Only one block from Peachtree and Ponce de Leon car lines.

All Saints' Church will be comfortably heated on Sundays unless notice to the contrary appears in these columns.

SERVICES AT 8 A. M., 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

VISITORS WELCOME

METHODIST (South) METHODIST (South)

HEAR GEO. STUART
The South's Famous Evangelist, at
WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH
"Is Fun Divine or Devilish?"
Thursday evening, January 24, 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50c.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL

PONCE DE LEON AVE. M. E. CHURCH
CORNER PIEDMONT AVENUE, JAMES H. ELDER, PASTOR.

11:00 O'CLOCK, BISHOP CHARLES BAYARD MITCHELL, OF ST. PAUL, MINN., WILL PREACH.
9:45 A. M.—SUNDAY SCHOOL, C. A. Titus, Supt.
Everybody Welcome.
No Night Service as fuel conservation measure.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTIAN

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Corner South Pryor and Trinity.
"THE GODWARD SIDE OF LIFE"
and
"THE HIRELING SHEPHERD"
Will be the subjects of Dr. L. O. Bricker's sermons Sunday morning and evening.

UNITARIAN UNITARIAN

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH
301 West Peachtree St.
11 A. M.—"PEGGING ALONG"
A Practical Sermon by Rev. Walter S. Swisher.
Important business meeting at close of service.

METHODIST (South)

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH (South)
Corner Peachtree and Porter Place.
REV. JAMES E. DICKEY, PASTOR.

Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor.
Epworth league, 6:45 p. m.

WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH
J. A. SHARP, Pastor.

Reading by Pastor, 11 A. M.
Furnace has been repaired and the church will be warm.
Bible School, 9:45 A. M.

ST. PAUL METHODIST
CORNER GRANT AND SIDNEY STREETS.
REV. R. A. EDMONSON, PASTOR.

9:30 A. M.—Sunday school.
11:00 A. M.—Services by pastor.
7:30 P. M.—Installation of officers of the Missionary society.

Grace M. E. Church (South)
Preaching by pastor 11 a. m. only, in Forrest Avenue School building.

Grace members urged to come Sunday and see beautiful new church plans.

PRESBYTERIAN

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN
Corner Whitehall and Whitehall Terrace.
REV. S. W. REID, PASTOR.

10:00 A. M.—Sabbath school.
Preaching by pastor both morning and evening services.
7:00 P. M.—Y. P. C. Union.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Dr. A. A. Little, Pastor.

Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The congregation can be assured of a warm room.

ORMEWOOD PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Ralph E. Carson, Pastor.

11:00 A. M.—"Shall We Retreat?"
7:30 P. M.—"The Fleeting and the Forever."

PRYOR STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
("The Homelike Church.")
CORNER PRYOR AND GLENN.
Scriptural sermons. Uplifting music.
11 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)
Temporarily at Cable Hall, 82 N. Broad St.
SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.

Sunday, January 20, "Life."

Wednesday evening, testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited. Reading room open daily. Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m.; Wednesday, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Other days, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., at 613 Grand Opera House.

CHRISTIAN

WEST END CHRISTIAN
Corner Gordon and Dunn Streets.
REV. E. H. HUTCHINSON, PASTOR.

11:00 a. m. Dr. C. E. Pickett will preach; subject, "The Church Pride."
7:30 p. m.—Joint baptism service held at Dr. Bricker's church, South Pryor and Trinity.

BAPTIST

CAPITOL AVENUE BAPTIST
Rev. W. H. Major, Pastor.

Preaching by the pastor at both services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Bible school 9:30.

SALVATION ARMY

SALVATION ARMY
97 MARIETTA ST.

Sunday school, 9 a. m.
Open-air meeting, 10 a. m.
Holiness meeting, 11 a. m.
Y. P. L. at 5 p. m.
Y. P. L. inside service at 6 p. m., 8 p. m., by Captain Kurtz.
Senior street service at 7 p. m. Captain Van Egmond in charge.

CONGREGATIONAL—(Colored).

DR. H. H. PROCTOR
will preach at the First Congregational church Sunday at 11 o'clock on "The Eternal Message of Jesus." At 8 p. m. he will preach on "Religion Into Life." At the evening hour his prelude will be "The New Fuel Order." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and the Endeavor at 5 p. m.

MARKHAM IN CHARGE OF SOUTHEAST ROADS

Continued From First Page.

acted as assistant to the director general, with headquarters in New York.

The eastern division consists of territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers "and east of Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois state line; also those railroad in Illinois extending into that state from points east of the Indiana-Illinois state line; also the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and the Virginian railways."

R. H. Aishton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern, was appointed regional director of territory west of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Chicago.

The western district is composed of the balance of the country, including all west of the Mississippi, and also Illinois, Wisconsin and the north Michigan peninsula. It excludes those roads running into Illinois from the east and from the south. Thus Illinois will be subject to the joint jurisdiction of all directors.

"Orders issued by the gentlemen, named in their capacity as regional directors, will be issued by authority of the director general and will be respected accordingly," says "General Order No. 4," establishing the operating regions.

The directors will undertake to supervise general transportation problems of their districts and will be the field marshals of the central organization which the director general is expected to form permanently in a day or two. This organization probably will consist of five or six divisions with a chief of each.

Purpose of Wage Commission.

Explaining the purpose of the wage commission, Mr. McAdoo said:

"The commission has been appointed with a view to determining the wages for the different classes of labor upon the railroads. It will begin its work at once and will report to the director general, giving its recommendations in general terms as to changes that should be made. Upon this report the director general will make a decision.

"In dealing with such a complex problem as railway wages, the powers of the commission must be very broad if it is to reach a satisfactory result. It is authorized to make a general investigation of the whole field of railroad labor—the compensation of persons in the service of the railroads, the relation of railroad wages to wages in other industries, the conditions in different parts of the country, the special emergency respecting wages which exists at this time owing to war conditions and the high cost of living and the relation between different classes of railroad labor.

"The creation of this commission is the culmination of a large number of complaints and demands of employees which have been pending before the railroad managers for some time past. These complaints and demands were brought to the attention of the director general shortly after the assumption of the operation of the railroads by the government. They came in all forms, from various classes of railroad labor organizations and from various groups of unorganized employees of the railroads."

President Wilson sent the following letter to each member of the commission:

"May I not assure you of my appreciation of your acceptance of the invitation extended to you by the director general of the railroads to serve as a member of the important commission he has appointed to inquire into the question of wages of railroad employees in the United States?

"This is one of the most important problems of the moment, and is worthy of the unselfish and disinterested service you have so patriotically undertaken to render."

Wage Increase Probable.

Nearly every class of organized and unorganized railroad labor has asked Director General McAdoo for a wage increase or has sought a conference to discuss some phase of the employment situation. These include engineers and enginemen, firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, telegraphers, maintenance of way employees, machinists, shopmen and train dispatchers.

Although Mr. McAdoo has made no announcement of his policy, it is generally believed that a number of wage increases will be allowed.

Transportation of coal was pushed today by railroads, but weather conditions through the entire middle west and Pennsylvania still make movement sluggish. In an order to reach presidents of eastern and southern territory the director general referred to the fuel administration's recent order, and added:

"I urge and direct that every possible effort be made by the railroads to move coal and to co-operate to the limit with the fuel administration for the accomplishment of the desired end.

"I hope that the officers and employees of the railroads will do their part so effectively that there may be no further occasion for interruption of the industrial and normal activities of the nation."

FIGHT WITH MIGHT OR CEASE FIGHTING

Continued From First Page.

of this country have in the main accepted them as very fair general demands to put forward.

"What has been their reception in Germany? I beg you to consider this, especially those who think we are responsible for perpetuating this horror. I would not have this for one second on my soul if I could stop it honorably. The only enemy comment has been: 'Behold, how England is weakening! Go on and they will come down.'

No Response from Germany.

"Again there has been no response from any man in any position in Germany that indicates a desire on the part of the ruling powers in that land to approach the problem in a spirit of equity.

"We demanded the restoration of Belgium. Is there one man here who would take peace without the complete restoration of Belgium and reparation for its wrongs?"

Cries of "No!"

"What is the answer from Germany?" Mr. Lloyd-George continued.

"There has been but one answer, and it came from Von Tirpitz's soul—'never'!

"There was a demand for the reconsideration of the wrongs of Alsace-Lorraine. What is the answer from Germany—'Never'!

"When I suggested that Mesopotamia and Palestine should never be restored to the tyranny of the Turk, what was the answer of Germany—'We will go on until they are restored.'

"Is there a single condition laid down by you in your trade union aims to which you have had any response from anybody in Germany who has got any authority to speak? Not one. I will tell you another fact which is very significant. There has been no civilian answer at all.

"There have been conferences hurriedly called together. Generals von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff were brought back from their armies in a great hurry to Berlin but Herr von Kuehlmann has not been allowed to speak. Why? If it means anything it means this: That the Prussian military power is dominant and the answer which is to be given to civilization is an answer which will be given from the cannon's mouth. Do not let us harbor any delusions.

Fight With Might or Quit.

"You might as well stop fighting unless you are going to do it well. If you are not going to do it with all your might it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there for three years.

"You either have got to put your whole strength into it or just do what is done in the Russian army and tell those brave fellows that they can go home whenever they like and no one will stop them.

"Believe me, if there are men who say they will not go into the trenches then the men who are in the trenches have a right to say 'neither will we remain here.'

"Suppose our men should leave the trenches, would that end the war? Yes, it would; but what sort of an end?

"When the Russians ceased fighting and simply talked ideals and principles with the German army, did the German army retreat? No. They took Riga and the islands. Fraternization did not prevent their marching forward. If Petrograd had been nearer they would have taken it also.

"The channel ports are not so far from the fighting line and unless we are prepared to stand up with the whole might of people who are dominating Germany now and will dominate the world tomorrow if we allow them, we will find that Great Britain and the British democracy, the French democracy and the democracy of Europe will be at the mercy of the most cruel military autocracy the world has ever seen.

"What sort of terms do you think we would get from General von Hindenburg if we said to him, 'We want you to clear out of Belgium?' He would say in his heart, 'You cannot turn me out of Belgium with trade union resolutions.'"

Guns the Answer to Hindenburg.

"But I will tell the answer you can give him: 'We can and will turn you out of Belgium with trade union guns and trade unionists behind them. They have broken his line already, and if we endure with the spirit of our fathers and the spirit that has made the greatness of this land its power, its prestige and its honor, we shall yet be able to carry to conviction, to carry to triumph, to carry to reality, to carry as an essential part of the story of this world, the great aim that you in your own language have been proclaiming in the last few days has overlong survived the failure of its adherents to be ready to die for it.'

"Last night this measure was carried in the house of commons without a dissenting vote. Democracy, put in plain terms, is government by a majority of the people. If one profession, one trade, one section or one class in a community claims to be immune from obligations which are imposed upon the rest, that is a fundamental travesty of the principles of democracy—that is the setting up of a new autocracy. You and I in the past have been fighting against privilege. I hope you shall be fighting on the same side again.

"We are fighting now against privilege claimed by a military caste. Democracy, if it means anything, must mean that the police of all classes, all sections, all trades and all professions must merge their privileges and their rights in common stock."

A voice: "And wealth."

"Certainly," replied the premier, who continued: "If any man standing in my place can find an honorable, equitable and just way out of this conflict without fighting it through, for heaven's sake let him tell me. My own conviction is this: The people either must go on or go under."

Questions Put to Premier.

A great number of questions were put to the premier by the delegates regarding the advisability of entering into peace negotiations or the permitting of a conference at Stockholm. Mr. Lloyd-George, in replying, said:

"Germany always has been ready for peace at her own price, but that is not a price that we are prepared to pay. The moment the Germans show a disposition to negotiate a peace on equitable terms—and they are the terms the labor party itself has, in substance, adopted—there will be no reluctance to enter into peace negotiations."

The premier's objection to a conference at Stockholm, or elsewhere was that delegates of the German government would be chosen. A delegate here interjected: "Not necessarily."

Mr. Lloyd-George replied to this: "Do not let us deceive ourselves with delusions. You can only make peace with a government. If the government does not represent the people of Germany, let them change their government."

In the same breath the premier challenged his audience to change their own government if they were dissatisfied, and a delegate called out: "Give us an opportunity."

Mr. Lloyd-George resumed: "We have given you the best opportunity, because we introduced a franchise bill adding 8,000,000 to the electorate. You can have your opportunity whenever you like. It is not the government which shrinks from it."

Then he was asked whether if the Germans decided on a government similar to that of the present Russian government England would recognize their representatives. Mr. Lloyd-George replied: "We will recognize the representatives of any government whatever set up by the German people."

Some Heckling for Premier.

The premier then was considerably heckled regarding objections to allowing an international conference of working class representatives apart from the governments; whether he considered military training in the schools consistent with democratic, anti-militarist ideals, and whether the acceptance of the allies' peace terms was the necessary condition to convening a conference or whether it was the function of a conference to debate the terms from both sides.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that all the allies, including America, had agreed unanimously that negotiations could be conducted only between representatives of the respective governments and that negotiations ought not to be conducted between sections of the peoples. It was a fundamental misconception of democracy, he added, that any section, however powerful, really represents the whole people.

Concerning the school drill, the premier said: "As long as you have a powerful military autocracy in the world you are not going to defeat it merely by preaching even the highest ideals."

Regarding a conference, he admitted the difficulty of the problem in deciding the proper moment when it would be desirable to enter into a peace conference.

"You may enter it one moment and find that you have put your head into a noose," Mr. Lloyd-George observed. "My personal opinion is that it is not desirable to enter a conference unless there is a fair chance of emerging with a satisfactory settlement.

"I am firmly convinced from the attitude of the leaders of the German government that such a conference now would not result in anything like an equitable understanding. Therefore it would aggravate instead of improving the matter."

No German Revolution.

Replying to a suggestion that the socialists might override the government in Germany if a conference were allowed, the premier pointed out that Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been jailed and that is what would happen to Herr Scheidemann if he attempted "to cash peace chequees" in Germany. He also announced himself as in sympathy with the idea of nationalizing the whole production of armaments.

A delegate inquired whether President Wilson's reference to the freedom of the seas in his speech agreed with the views of the British government. Mr. Lloyd-George replied: "I wish to know what freedom of the seas means? Does it mean freedom for submarines and does it mean starvation for this country? After all, we are in a very different position from America or Germany or France or any other continental country. We islanders must scrutinize with the greatest care any proposal which might impair our ability to protect our lines of communication across the seas."

ATLANTA THEATERS PLANNING TO STAY OPEN EACH MONDAY

Most theaters and moving picture houses are making their arrangements to remain open next Monday without the use of fuel.

Manager Petrich, of Loew's Grand, stated Friday night that that theater has decided to undertake to remain open Monday without heat. The heat will be kept on until Sunday midnight and then turned off. Manager Petrich stated that by keeping the theater closed until show time, it is expected the building will be fairly comfortable, providing the weather is not extreme. This plan will be tried for next Monday, anyway, he said.

B. F. Keith's Lyric, it is understood, is also planning to stay open under somewhat the same plan.

Both theaters use fuel for heat, but use hydro-electric current for lights and power.

The Atlanta theater will not be affected next week, since the only show coming will open on Tuesday.

In addition to such moving picture theaters as may remain open without heat, several such theaters are making their arrangements to be supplied with electrical heat from hydro-electric current.

Hugh Cardoza, representing the Wells interests, stated that the Strand, Forsyth, Vaudette and Odeon will be open.

Willard Patterson, manager of the Criterion, stated that that theater will be open for its showing of "The Birth of a Nation," as scheduled.

The Alamo No. 2 will be open, and it is expected that others will also pursue the open policy.

R. E. LEE'S LETTER TREASURED BY MAN NAMED FOR GENERAL

Fifty years ago last April Robert Howell was born. His father, the late Archibald Howell, of Marietta, named his son after Dixie's greatest hero, General Robert E. Lee.

The proud father wrote to General Lee and told him of the arrival of his namesake, and in response to this letter the general wrote a reply and inclosed a photograph of himself. The photograph, which is still in the possession of Robert Howell, has since become famous as the best likeness of the beloved confederate commander.

Lee's letter, written over fifty years ago, is treasured as the greatest possession of the Howell family. It reads as follows:

> My Dear Sir: I feel much complimented by your intention to give your son my name and hope that he may become a good and useful man, and make it beloved by his parents and friends. I pray that our Heavenly Father may take him under His holy care and so guide and direct him in this world that he may attain eternal life in the world to come.
>
> Your obt. Servant,
>
> ROBERT EDWARD LEE.
>
> Lexington, Va., April 15, 1867.

CORDAGE FACTORY FIRE CAUSES TWO ARRESTS

Watchman and Youth Are Jailed After Flames Do $1,000 Damage.

Following a fire in the cordage factory of Smith & Simmons at 273½ Marietta street late last night which damaged the plant to the extent of about $1,000, Allen Gibby, 19 years old, of 78 Hightower street, was arrested by Officers Goode and White at the instance of J. K. Ewing, night watchman at the plant, who said he saw Gibby fire the place.

When questioned by detectives at police headquarters, Gibby stoutly protested that he knew nothing about the fire, but believed it was the work of Germans.

A short time later Ewing was put under arrest in connection with the burning, charged with suspicion. He had been employed at the plant only about ten days. He claims to be an Englishman, stating that he came to the United States from England last May. It is said by the police that he was arrested twice before on suspicion as being a secret agent, but was released for lack of evidence.

Confesses to Killing.

Athens, Tenn., January 18.—Carl L. Whalen, charged with the murder of Wade Smith, in a lonely spot near here last August, and who was arrested last week following information furnished by his cousin, today confessed to the crime, but claimed self-defense. He was remanded to jail without bail.

ATLANTA'S STRIDES FROM DAY TO DAY

Building permits Friday include one for the construction of a brick store structure to be erected at 332 Peachtree. This lot adjoins the gasoline filling station at Peachtree and Porter Place. The building will carry a total cost of about $10,000, and, it is reported, will be occupied by the Gates Manufacturing company, under a lease made by Keenan & Charles.

A. V. Gude, Jr., is the contractor for the new building and the plans were drawn by Architect A. Ten Eyck Brown.

FULTON COUNTY TRANSFERS.

Warranty Deeds.

$1,750—H. N. Stegall to Max and Elizabeth Koch, 10 Mims street, 45x173. December 18, 1917.

$1,500—Mayme Ballard to F. M. Kinard, 93 Ormewood avenue, 40x200. August 18, 1916.

$1,000—Estate W. G. Collier (by executors) to Peachtree Heights Park company, lot in land lots 111 and 112 of Peachtree Heights Park company, 344 feet north of land lot corners of land lots 111, 112, 144 and 145. December 31, 1917.

$500—Mary A. Buice to F. G. Anderson, lot west side Paine avenue, 120 feet north of North avenue, 50x127; also lot northwest corner North and Paine avenues, 46x110. August, 1916.

$1 and love and affection—F. G. Anderson to Mrs. Lizzie B. Anderson, same property. January 16, 1918.

$850—H. A. Etheridge to same, 724 West North avenue, 44x110. January 16, 1918.

Exchange of lots—Atlanta Cemetery association to J. B. Dyer, lot 75, block 6. December 24, 1917.

Exchange of lots—Same to same, lot 92, block 6. December 24, 1917.

Exchange of lots—Mrs. Maggie D. Byrd, administratrix, to Atlanta Cemetery association, lots 64 and 65, block 3. December 24, 1917.

$10 and other considerations—Robert H. Jones to James D. Baker, lot 54 feet from northwest corner of lot 4, block 25, at intersection of Central avenue and Trinity avenue, 50x148. December 1, 1917.

$1,000—Mrs. F. E. Maddox to Mrs. Tassie Kelley, lot south side Holley street, 531 feet west of Howell Mill road, 120x200. January 16, 1918.

$1,000—W. H. Toole to G. J. Maddox, same property. March 6, 1914.

Loan Deeds.

$12,500—Rebie D. Rosenkrantz to Prudential Insurance Company of America, lot northwest side Forsyth street, 24 feet southwest of intersection of Walton street, 25x101. Five years, 5½ per cent. January 9, 1918.

$1,800—Mrs. Jeannette Kaplan to H. and L. Wile, lot southeast corner Bradley street and Edgewood avenue, 35x40. Five years, 8 per cent. January 15, 1918.

$650—Mrs. Tassie Kelley to Atlanta Banking and Savings company, lot south side Holley street, 531 feet west of Howell Mill road, 120x200. Sixty notes. January 16, 1918.

$1,000—Baxter M. Brooks to L. R. Brooks, 44 West Peachtree street, 78x150. January 15, 1918.

$2,000—A. J. Floyd to A. J. Almond, lot west side Lawton street, 150 feet south of Greenwich street, 50x150. Three years, 7 per cent. January 9, 1918.

$495—A. E. Glass to T. J. Bettes & Co., Inc., lot northeast corner Smith and Mary streets, 50x100. Forty-eight notes. January 12, 1918.

$1,000—W. R. Allgood to Ora Mae McGriff, lot southwest side Mason and Turner avenue, 49 feet northwest of Lena street, 40x83. Three years, 7 per cent. January 11, 1918.

$1,500—James L. Campbell to Mrs. Lula D. Arnall, 44 Piedmont place. Four years, 7 per cent. January 7.

$1,500—James L. Campbell to F. F. Reese, No. 46 Piedmont place, 30x137. Four years, 7 per cent. January 7, 1918.

$200—David Gray to Mrs. S. C. McEachern, lot on the southwest corner of Jonesboro road and Thayers avenue, 50x120. Two years, 8 per cent. January 5, 1918.

Quit-Claim Deeds.

$5—Georgia Savings Bank and Trust company to estate of G. J. Maddox, lot on the south side of Holley street, 531 feet west of Howell Mill road, 120x200. January 17, 1918.

$5—A. P. Herrington to J. R. Bennett, No. 442 South Pryor street. January 17, 1918.

$65—Sam Dunlap, agent, to T. B. Kelly estate, No. 282 Fort street. January 18, 1918.

$83—Dr. Horace Grant to Pines & Peavy, Nos. 313 and 317 Cooper street. January 1, 1918.

Mortgage.

$546—W. C. Morris to Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan company, No. 139 Forrest avenue, 50x150. Twenty-seven notes. January 14, 1918.

Lien.

$265—George O. Barrett et al. vs. Mrs. F. A. Voorheis, No. 374 Euclid avenue. January 17, 1918.

City Marshal Deeds.

$45—C. C. Archer (by marshal) to Cement, Stone and Tile company, lot on the east side of Paine avenue and Kenney street. March 6, 1917.

$64—Ida A. Turner (by marshal) to Southern Tile and Stone company, lot on the south side of Greenwood, between Highland and Briarcliff. March 6, 1917.

CHANGE OF RATES
Effective January 15, 1918.

COST OF WANT ADS IN THE CONSTITUTION

One time ....10c a line
Three times ...... 9c a line
Seven times ...... 8c a line
Thirty times or more ... 7c
Each issue

Advertisements under the following classifications will only be inserted when cash accompanies the order:

For Rent Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished.
Wanted—Boarders.
Wanted—Board.
For Rent—Rooms Furnished.
For Rent—Rooms Unfurnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Furnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Unfurnished.
Situation Wanted—Male.
Situation Wanted—Female.

No phone orders accepted for advertisements that are to appear under "cash in advance" classifications.

Above rate for consecutive insertions only.

No advertisement accepted for less than two lines. Count six ordinary words to each line.

The Constitution will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one time.

Discontinuance of advertising must be in writing. It will not be accepted by phone. This protects your interest as well as ours.

If you can't bring or send your Want Ad, phone Main 5000 or Atlanta 5001.

Courteous operators, thoroughly familiar with rates, rules and classifications, will give you complete information. And if you wish, they will assist you in wording your want ad to make it most effective.

Accounts opened for ads (excepting those classifications that are cash with order) by telephone to accommodate you if your name is in the telephone directory. Want ads taken by telephone are to be paid for immediately upon application, bill to be presented by mail or solicitor the same day.

EVERY HOME HAS USE FOR CONSTITUTION WANT ADS.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST articles sometimes are never found, often they are stolen with no chance of recovery; but when picked up by honest persons they will get back to the owner if advertised in this column.

LOST.

CHAIN—One-ton Duplex chain hoist, lost between Atlanta and Chamblee. Return to or notify Ansley Garage for reward, 26 James street. Ivy 4186.

TIRES—2 spare tires lost or taken from car, 1 mounted, 1 unmounted, both in cases. Reward if returned to 92 N. Forsyth st. Mrs. Geo. Harrington. No questions asked.

ONE link cuff button made of 2½ gold piece, date 1910. Reward. Return to Rosier Bros., 74 N. Pryor.

LOST—Lady's sealskin muff near union station. Finder phone Ivy 3835 for reward.

LOST—Gold stickpin, Wednesday morning, engraved "Obediah." Reward. Ivy 592.

UNIFORMS—Lost between Atlanta and Camp Gordon, two uniforms in boxes. Address Lieutenant J. A. Woods and Lieutenant E. P. Anderson. Boxes bearing name of Eiseman Bros. Co. Finder please notify J. Eiseman Bros., 1 Whitehall st. M. 1183.

SILVER dorine powder box, with gold Greek letters. Delta Phi Delta, triangle T. Lost Thursday morning in shopping district. Reward. Mrs. Fred W. Cole, 332 Peachtree street.

LOST—Small black leather case, containing one objective lens 32 M. M.; one eye piece, 12.5 M. M. A few samples of die work Lord's Prayer on pin head. Stolen Friday night while exhibiting original engraving at King Hardware store. Not valuable to any one except owner. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Mauritz E. Lundberg, Hotel Marion.

ONE bunch of keys with nameplate attached on Stewart ave. to courthouse. Reward. George A. Carter, room 706 courthouse.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED teacher, trained Teachers' College, N. Y., will act as tutor. References. Box 515, care Constitution.

COACHING in algebra, history and common branches. Mr. Sharp, of the Tech High School faculty. Ivy 8065-J.

PERSONAL

CLAIRVOYANT — PALMIST MADAME MALONE

GUARANTEES to read your entire life, telling you anything you want to know and find out, no matter what. One visit will pay you for disappointments in others. She is gifted and can help you. Tells name, age and occupation and what step to take to better yourself. Explains love and family affairs. Reading daily 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. 506 Lakewood avenue. Take Lakewood car to Owens.

CLAIRVOYANT & PALMIST MME. PARKS

DO NOT FAIL to consult Mme. Parks. She will positively aid and direct you in matters of love, marriage, divorce, separation, business, etc. No. 10 Essie avenue. Take Soldiers' Home car and get off at Essie avenue. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

VOCATIONAL advice insures against failure, 25c. The Artleboro School, Biddeford, Maine.

MATERNITY Sanitarium, private, refined, homelike. Homes provided infants. Infants for adoption. Mrs. M. T. Mitchell, 22 Windsor street.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED

HEALTHY, active, successful physician and surgeon for log camp practice. State age, extent of preparation and practice in first letter. Say when can come for place and salary required. No addict to alcoholics or drugs considered. State if married, number in family. Apply by letter only to Fernwood Lumber Company, Fernwood, Miss.

MACHINISTS BORING MILL MEN

ALSO large and small lathe operators, planers, assemblers, bench and floor work, erecting and repair work. Experienced men only need apply. Our hiring rate is high and advancement liberal to the men who can qualify. Railroad fare refunded after 90 days' service. Steady work, 8-hour day. No labor trouble. Applicants must be able to pass the physical examination required at our office. If further information is necessary communicate with us, otherwise bring this ad and apply in person at our employment office.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—200 LABORERS, 25c PER HOUR AND TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM ATLANTA. APPLY GENERAL SUPT., MACKLE CONSTRUCTION CO., CAMP GORDON, GA.

DAIRYMAN wanted. Apply ready for work. 765 North Boulevard.

WANTED—An expert linter room man; good job; regular employment to the right party. Home-Mixture Guano Company, Columbus, Ga.

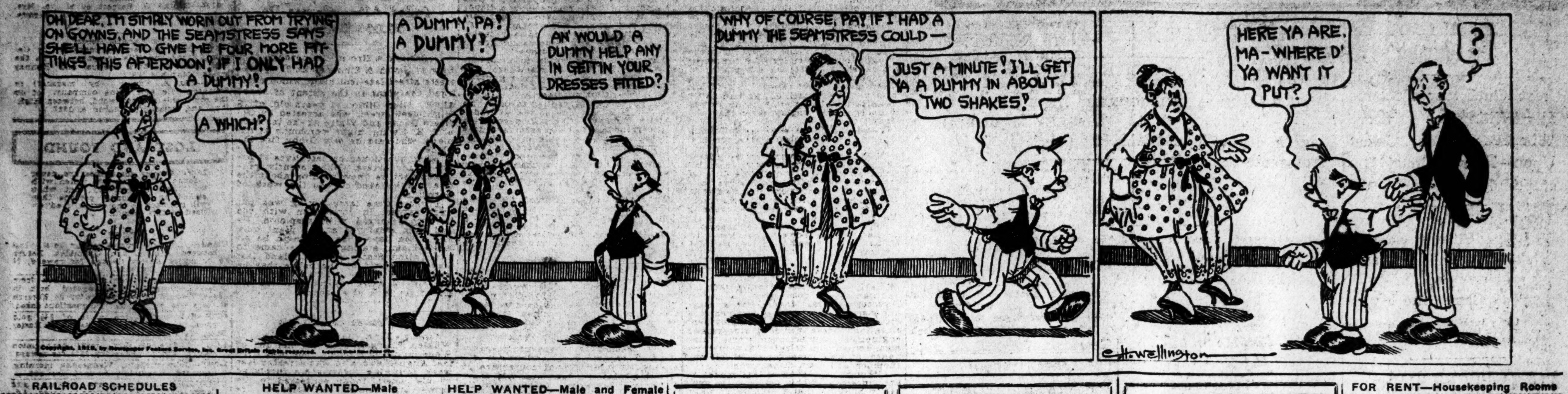
BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT; PERMANENT POSITION; PERSONAL INTERVIEW DESIRED; LOCATION OUT OF CITY; CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. G. M. C., BOX F-8, CARE CONSTITUTION.

WANTED—Reliable man to take charge of the shipping room in the Atlanta branch of a large manufacturing concern. Must have undoubted references as to honesty and be able to give bond if required. Address P-531, Constitution.

MEN—Learn barber trade. Taught quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Day-evening. Earn while learning. Moler Barber College, 61 N. Forsyth street.

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S

No, Ma Doesn't Mean What Pa Means : : : : : : BY WELLINGTON


OH DEAR, I'M SIMPLY WORN OUT FROM TRYING ON GOWNS, AND THE SEAMSTRESS SAYS SHE'LL HAVE TO GIVE ME FOUR MORE FITTINGS THIS AFTERNOON! IF I ONLY HAD A DUMMY!
A WHICH?
A DUMMY, PA! A DUMMY!
AN WOULD A DUMMY HELP ANY IN GETTIN YOUR DRESSES FITTED?
WHY OF COURSE, PA! IF I HAD A DUMMY THE SEAMSTRESS COULD—
JUST A MINUTE! I'LL GET YA A DUMMY IN ABOUT TWO SHAKES!
HERE YA ARE, MA—WHERE D' YA WANT IT PUT?
?
C.H. Wellington

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

The arrival and departure of passenger trains Atlanta:

The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

Atlanta Terminal Station.

*Daily except Sunday. †Sunday only.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

Effective June 25.	Arrive.	Leave.
Waycross and Thomasville.	6:00 am	7:45 am
Waycross and Thomasville.	4:25 pm	11:00 pm

Sleeping cars on night trains between Atlanta and Thomasville, Atlanta and Waycross. City ticket office, 88 Peachtree. Telephones—Ivy 2845; Atlanta 100.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.

No. Arrive From—		No. Depart To—	
42 West Pt..	8:35 am	35 New Or...	5:50 am
18 Columb's	10:55 am	19 Columbus	7:10 am
38 New Or.	11:45 am	33 Montgo'y.	3:55 am
40 New Or.	2:15 pm	39 New Or...	2:00 pm
24 Montgo'y.	7:00 pm	17 Columbus.	4:05 pm
20 Columbus	7:55 pm	1 New Or..	6:50 pm
36 New Or.	12:05 am	1 West Pt..	5:45 pm

City Ticket Office, 80 Peachtree St.

Central of Georgia Railway.
"The Right Way."

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Savannah...	6:25 am	Savannah...	8:00 am
Thomasville.	6:25 am	Albany.......	8:00 am
Albany.......	6:25 am	Macon......	12:30 pm
Macon........	6:25 am	Macon......	4:00 pm
Jacksonville.	6:53 am	Jacksonville.	8:25 pm
Jacksonville.	7:40 am	Valdosta.....	8:25 pm
Macon........	10:45 am	Savannah....	10:10 pm
Macon.........	1:55 pm	Jacksonville	10:05 pm
Savannah...	4:20 pm	Thomasville	11:30 pm
Albany.......	8:15 pm	Albany.......	11:30 pm

City ticket office, Fourth National Bank building, Peachtree and Marietta streets. Telephones—Ivy 141; Atlanta phone 55.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Arrives	From—	Departs	For—	Arrives	From—	Departs	For—
5:30 a	New York	12:30 a		1:40 p	New York	2:45 p	
11:10 p	Chicago	6:35 a		8:25 p	Chatta.	3:00 p	
9:55 p	Kan. City	6:10 a		8:10 a	Toccoa	4:45 p	
10:35 a	Chatta.	6:50 a		11:40 a	Cincinnati	5:25 p	
1:40 p	Richmond	6:50 a		10:55 a	Columbus	5:10 p	
10:10 p	Columbus	7:20 a		11:15 a	Memphis	5:15 p	
7:50 p	Bruns'k	7:50 a		10:50 a	Ft. Valley	5:20 p	
6:15 p	New York	12:00 n		10:30 a	Macon	5:30 p	
5:40 p	Charlotte	6:30 a		5:45 a	Jaxville	10:05 p	
5:10 p	Jaxv'e	11:50 a		7:25 a	Charlotte	10:40 p	
2:30 p	Bir'ham	1:55 p		6:25 a	Jaxville	11:20 p	
9:00 p	Greenville	12:15 p		7:45 a	Shrevep't	11:30 p	

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company.
"The Progressive Railway of the South."
Effective January 13, 1918.

No. Arrive From—		No. Depart To—	
11 N. Y....	7:00 am	11 Birmin'm.	6:30 am
11 Norfolk...	7:00 am	30 Monroe..	6:40 am
11 Washin'n.	7:00 am	6 N. Y.	12:15 pm
11 Portsm'h.	7:00 am	6 Washi'n.	12:15 pm
17 Abbe,S.C.	8:50 am	6 Norfolk.	12:15 pm
6 Memphis	11:59 am	6 Portsm'h	12:15 pm
6 Birmi'm.	11:59 am	6 Richm'd.	12:15 pm
22 Pied't,Ala.	10:00 am	23 Pied't,Ala.	3:50 pm
5 N. Y. ..	4:20 pm	5 Birmin'm.	4:30 pm
5 Washi'n..	4:20 pm	5 Memphis.	4:30 pm
5 Norfolk..	4:20 pm	18 Abbe.S.C.	4:00 pm
5 Portsm'h.	4:20 pm	12 N. Y.	8:20 pm
12 Birmin'm.	8:00 pm	12 Norfolk.	8:20 pm
29 Monroe..	8:05 pm	12 Portsm'h.	8:20 pm

City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree St.
Telephone—Ivy 2845.

Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.
*Daily Except Sunday.

No. Arrive From—		No. Depart To—	
3 Charles'n	7:00 am	2 Augusta and East....	6:45 am
3 Wilmin'n	7:00 am	6 Augusta	11:45 am
*11 Conyers.	7:35 am	8 Augusta	3:25 pm
*13 Union Pt.	9:40 am	*14 Union Pt.	6:10 pm
1 Augusta.	1:15 pm	4 Charles'n	8:10 pm
5 Augusta and East.	5:00 pm	4 Wilmin'n	8:10 pm
7 New York and Aug.	8:20 pm		

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Effective Nov. 21—	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati-Louisville. Chicago and Northwest	7:18 am	9:55 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville..	4:45 pm	11:45 am
Knoxville via Blue Ridge..	7:25 am	5:10 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville..	7:18 am	9:55 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville..	4:45 pm	11:45 am
Blue Ridge accommodation..	3:40 pm	10:35 am

The 9:55 p. m. train will arrive Terminal Station.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. Arrive From—		No. Depart To—	
3 Nashville.	6:25 am	94 Chicago..	8:15 am
5 Chattanooga and Rome	10:25 am	2 Nashville.	8:30 am
93 Memphis.	11:20 am	92 Memphis.	5:15 pm
1 Nashville.	6:35 pm	6 Rome and Chattan'a	5:25 pm
95 Chicago..	8:05 pm	4 Nashville.	8:50 pm

No. 95, Dixie Flyer, arrives Terminal Station.

TAXICABS

BELLE ISLE—TAXICABS
IVY 166. 4 LUCKIE ST. IVY 5190.

TAXICABS
EXCELSIOR AUTO COMPANY.
I. 1548— 12 LUCKIE—I. 322

HELP WANTED—Male

YOUNG MAN—Not over 19 years old, to do billing on typewriter and keep stock records. Position offers advancement to right party. Mohawk Rubber Company, 58 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Linotype operator. Good wages for good man. The Times, Winder, Ga.

COLLECTOR—Wanted for installment accounts; must be a hustler and able to give security bond; salary $15 a week to start with; good chance for advancement; railroad fare and hotel allowance while out of Atlanta. Apply Hotel Winecoff Sunday, room 1030, between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED — One experienced cleaner and dyer (colored) who also knows how to run machinery. Apply to Arnstein's French Dry Cleaning Co., Birmingham, Ala.

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—PRINTER—FOREMAN

POSITION as job and ad compositor; modern shop; permanent position; pleasant hours with time and a half for all overtime; prefer man who is settled and wants to better his position and salary; must be experienced and handle the work found in the average medium-size plant. Wire or write Box F-7, care of Constitution.

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED

INDUSTRIOUS and ambitious boys between ages of 16 and 20, preferably high school graduates, to learn telephone business. Salary paid during training period. Address General Manager, 78 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga., giving age, education, physical characteristics and father's occupation.

LEARN FLYING or aviation mechanics and construction. Wonderful future. Government, exhibition, mail; ideal winter training camp. Pilot's license guaranteed. Write MOLER AVIATION INSTRUCTORS, Inc., Chicago, Ill., or Pablo Beach, Fla.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, $75 month, sample examination; questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 56-L, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class presser and alterer. 26 North Broad street.

ONE of the oldest and best known concerns in the United States has position to offer three men between the age of 25 and 35 who are not subject to draft. For men who are anxious to better their conditions and are hard workers we will pay $90 per month until they learn our business, then their salary will be increased. No applicant will be considered unless he states his present occupation, furnishes list of former employers and references. Address P-502, Constitution.

WANTED—Plumber at once in city of McDonough, Ga. Good opening. Apply Clerk City of McDonough.

MEN—We give course, No. 1 set of tools, paying position in our chain of shops, for $26.50. Atlanta Barber College, 31 S. Pryor.

HELP WANTED—Female

THOUSANDS government war positions open to women, 18 or over; $100 month; list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 601-L, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Young lady with clerical and bookkeeping experience. Answer in own handwriting. P. O. Box 1012.

WANTED—A capable and willing stenobookkeeper. Permanent if satisfactory. Write P. O. Box D, Sylvania, Ga.

COOK — WANTED A GOOD COOK; MUST HAVE LOCAL REFERENCES; SMALL FAMILY; GOOD WAGES. 988 HIGHLAND AVENUE.

WANTED—First-class cook, middle-aged woman with good references; good wages. Apply 199 N. Moreland ave.

GIRLS—Why not learn millinery? Prepare now for fall season. Complete course $20 Ideal Millinery School, 98½ Whitehall st.

WOULD you like $1 or $2 daily at home, knitting war sox on Auto Knitters? Experience unnecessary. Send 3c stamp, Dept. 50-C, Auto Knitter Company, 821 Jefferson ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle age white woman; small family. Call Main 1465-J, between 2 and 4 o'clock today.

COMPETENT young lady stenographer; state age, experience, references; salary willing to start. Address P-535, Constitution.

NURSE-MAID wanted. Apply 710 Peachtree street.

HELP WANTED—Male and Female

WANTED—A few good families of spinners and spoolers for our Payne Mill. Best of wages paid; cheap house rent in our own village. Address W. R. Moody, Supt., Crumps Park, Macon, Georgia.

WANTED—OPERATORS TO MAKE CARHARTT OVERALLS; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; STEADY WORK; STRICTLY UNION WAGES. HAMILTON CARHARTT, SECOND FLOOR, CORNER MITCHELL AND PRYOR STS.

STENO-SECRETARY, furniture man, sheet metal worker, butler, glazier. 704 Silvey.

HELP WANTED—Male and Female

WANTED—AT ONCE, EITHER LADY OR GENTLEMAN WHO IS NOT NOW EMPLOYED, FOR SPECIAL TYPEWRITING WORK. MUST BE RAPID OPERATOR AND EXPERT IN READING ALL KINDS OF BAD WRITING. WORK WILL LAST THREE OR MORE WEEKS. APPLY IN PERSON AT ONCE TO CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, 3D FLOOR, CONSTITUTION BLDG.

WANTED
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
Between 16 and 23 years
for
OFFICE POSITIONS
with
ADVANCEMENT
Apply to
CHIEF OPERATOR
WESTERN UNION
203 Journal Building

WANTED—Good cook and also man as butler and chauffeur; fair wages, nice quarters with bath, fuel and electric light on premises. Apply Mrs. W. R. Prescott, Clifton road, Druid Hills. Telephone Ivy 577.

EXPERIENCED stenographer and office assistant; preference one familiar with dictaphone. Apply in person. Surgical Selling Co., 53 Walton st.

WANTED—Teachers

THE ACME TEACHERS' AGENCY—Unique methods, best service, most liberal terms. Ivy 7098. 1233 Healey bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MAN to teach mathematics and French or history, $100 to $125 per month. Principal small town school, $75. Several rural teachers at $60. These positions must be filled at once. Wire or phone application South Atlantic Teachers' Agency, 306 Walton building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Young man for science, $100 per month. Address P. O. Box 87. College graduate preferred. Number of good places.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS

SALESMEN—Magnificent line of beautiful new maps. War maps, world maps, state maps. Great demand. Big profit. Workers reaping harvest. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

EXCLUSIVE agency now opened in Georgia, selling tailor-made clothes direct to wearer at wholesale prices. Guaranteed the biggest values in America. Two prices only, $18.50 and $22.50. A real profitable business opportunity. Mail application today, furnishing references. P. H. Davis Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIRST-CLASS truck salesman wanted. Good proposition for right party. No has been or light-weight need apply. Address P-522, care Constitution.

SALESMEN—Experienced in subscription work for high-grade proposition to Georgia merchants. Apply 9 to 10 or 5 to 6. 553 Candler Annex bldg.

SALESMAN WANTED—EASTERN MANUFACTURER CONTEMPLATING OPENING A BRANCH DISTRIBUTING HOUSE IN ATLANTA HAS TERRITORY IN SOUTHERN STATES FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN; LARGE LINE OF AUTOMOBILE, HARNESS AND HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES. SALESMAN'S PROFITS ARE PROPORTIONATE TO ABILITY. OPPORTUNITY FOR PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH LARGEST MANUFACTURING HOUSE OF THIS KIND IN THE COUNTRY. COMMUNICATION CONFIDENTIAL. REPRESENTATIVE OF COMPANY NOW IN ATLANTA MAKING ARRANGEMENTS. P-428, CARE CONSTITUTION.

SALESMEN—Wanted. Can use several first-class salesmen, selling one of the best motor cars on the market today. Only men capable of earning over $3,000 a year need apply. All applications held confidential. Address P-520, Constitution.

BUSINESS AGENT

FOR COLORED

HAIRDRESSERS are making the biggest money. I teach you how. Have an easy payment plan. No-Break School of Hairdressing, 465 W. Hunter st. Main 2203.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Male

BOOKKEEPER—12 years' experience with large wholesale firms, exempt from draft; best of references. Address P-505, Const.

SALESMAN—Now employed, desires position with future. City or road. Age 30. Best references. Address P-512, Constitution.

WANTED—Position at once by married man, age 25, with mechanical training on all makes of cars; two years on Cole, Oakland and Oldsmobile cars; expert on ignition. G. E. Barrett, 2 Williams st.

HIGH-GRADE man, 12 years' sales experience, open for proposition. Box P-537, Constitution.

WORK—No fear being drafted, wishes a position at any clerical work or any kind of light work. Address Box 530-P, care Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—Female

REFINED lady wants position as assistant bookkeeper. Address P-516, Constitution.

LADY of refinement, executive ability; several years' business experience, desires position of trust with high-class firm as forelady. Best references. Box P-534, Const.

MEDICAL

WOMEN'S DISEASES cured without operation. Call for free X-ray examination. Finest equipment. Low fees. Absolutely confidential. Dr. Holbrook, American - European Specialist, 812 Austell building.

MUSIC AND DANCING

COURTNEY'S 44½ EAST HUNTER street. Main 1074-J. Dancing Thursday and Saturday nights. Collins' orchestra. Lessons daily, 3 to 6 and 8 to 10 p. m.

WEST END DANCING ACADEMY—Lee's birthday ball Sat, 19th; admission 50c.

MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN

SALARIES BOUGHT.
Salary Inv. Co., 204 McKenzie bldg. Ivy 1076.

LOANS $25.00 AND UP
WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Wight Investment Co., 1111 Empire Bldg.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE AND OTHERS upon their own names; cheap rates, easy payments, confidential. Scott & Co., 820 Austell building.

MONEY FOR ALL. EASY PAYMENTS. DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. HUDSON & CO., 313-314 PETERS BLDG. MAIN 4843.

LOANS MADE TO salaried men and others in amounts of $25 to $200 on indorsements or other security. E. W. Greenway & Co., 316-317 Empire Bldg. Tel. Ivy 1654.

MONEY—On Personal Property

W. P. WOLL
LOANS $25 AND UP
on household furniture and pianos without removal. Payments to suit your income.
ROOMS 401-2 PETERS BLDG.
Phones Main 3771. Atlanta 477.

MONEY—On Real Estate

$25,000 ON HAND for first mortgage in amounts of $1,000 and up.
W. O. ALSTON
1204 Third National Bank Bldg.

FUNDS on hand for loan and purchase money notes. A. F. Liebman, 17 Walton street. Real Estate and Renting.

WE BUY
PURCHASE MONEY NOTES
EISEMAN & WEIL
INVESTMENT CO.
313 Atlanta National Bank Building.
Bell Phone Main 3010.

Cliff C. Hatcher Insurance Agency
LOAN AGENTS for Investors' Savings Company, first and second mortgages on city real estate, payable monthly. See Rex B. Mooney, 221 Grant building.

MONEY
TO LEND, first or second mortgages, on city real estate. Current rates. Immediate action. J. S. Slicer, 1216 Empire Bldg. I. 8369.

LONG TIME LOANS AT LOW RATES.
On Improved Farms, Residential and business property. Inspectors at Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and various points.
Quick Action. Write for Application.
Mortgage Loan Department.
PAN-AMERICAN LIFE INS. CO.
1305 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.

MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 and over. Thos. J. Wesley, Cashier, 209 Grant building.

SEE B. G. STATHAM, 522-3 Candler building, Atlanta, before placing your loan on farm and city property; no commission char'd.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 5, 6 and 7 per cent, city improved property. Established 27 years. Prompt and confidential attention.
TURMAN & CALHOUN, EMPIRE BLDG.

FIRST and second mortgage loans made promptly. A. G. Smith, 311-312 Connally building. Main 2940.

$500, $700, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 or more to lend on choice city or suburban real estate. Dunson & Gay. Ivy 5678.

$1,500 OF private funds to lend on improved real estate at 7 per cent. Call 1108 3d Nat. Bank bldg. or phone I. 3390.

LOANS on city or farm property. M. R. McClatchey, Candler bldg.

MONTHLY money to lend on Atlanta and nearby real estate, payable $2.16 per month on the $100, which includes interest. No delay, money here. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron building.

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WE HAVE fine demand for real estate purchase money notes. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron building.

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CONTRACTING, building, repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Faulk, 910 Austell building. Main 4247.

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DR. H. JENSEN
EXPERT AND PAINLESS
DENTIST
78½ WHITEHALL STREET.

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ENGRAVED SOCIAL and business stationery, wedding invitations, announcements.
WEBB & VARY CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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BRYAN ELECTRIC CO.
Dealers in New and Used Electric Machinery.
58 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
WIRING DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1790, Atlanta 5000.
SHOP DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1782.

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STOVE DOCTOR F. M. BROTHERTON
Main 1460. 61 South Pryor St.

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JONES REPAIRS all kinds; two years' guarantee; reasonable. M. 4094.

KEYS, LOCKS, SAFES, GUNS.

G. N. BISHOP, 13½ S. Broad. M. 885, expert gun, key, locksmith, lawn mower expert.

Old Hats Made New.

OLD HATS made new; satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders given prompt attention. ACME HATTERS, 20 E. Hunter St.

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PAINTING CHEAP—Rooms tinted $2.50 up; leaks stopped. 6:30-7:30 p. m. W. 630-J.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.

CAPITAL PLUMBING AND HEATING CO., 60 South Forsyth. M. 4184. Repair work given prompt attention.

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Mooney REPAIRS all kinds. 12 mos. guaranteed. Reas'ble. Hem. 1056.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES REPAIRED.

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DRUM and Bugle Corps instruments. Melody Bells, Marimbas, Xylophones. Southern Drum Co., Atlanta Theater Bldg.

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FOR SALE.

BEAUDRY MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford Dealers.
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FORD CARS, parts and accessories, painting and upholstering; radiator work a specialty.

Commercial Bodies, Any Style.
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STUDEBAKER—Used car department. Bargains in used cars. 245-247 Peachtree St.

USED CARS SPECIAL bargains. Atlanta Cadillac Co., 183 Peachtree street.

PRICHARD-ORR SALES CO.,
AUTOGENOUS AND WELDING.

TWO 5-passenger Apperson touring cars, almost new; mechanically perfect. Apperson Show Rooms, 239 Peachtree street.

1914 FIVE-PASSENGER FORD. J. R. Buice Garage, 809 Marietta street.

USED CAR BARGAINS, Willys-Overland, Inc., 236 Peachtree.

FORD—1916, just repainted, good tires and in good mechanical condition, at a bargain. Southern Oakland Co., Retail Sales Ivy 2385-3605. 270 Peachtree st.

WHY NOT SAVE MONEY ON THE FOLLOWING CARS:
3—1917 Ford touring cars.
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AUTO EXCHANGE
40 WALTON ST. MAIN 3185.

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WHITE 30—FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR, IN ELEGANT CONDITION, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1404.

SACRIFICE PRICE
$2,500 Automobile for $1,500
WILL SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL 7-PASSENGER CAR CANNOT BE TOLD FROM NEW AND RUN ONLY SHORT TIME. LOOKS LIKE IT WAS JUST OUT OF SHOW ROOM. THIS CAR COST $2,500. WILL TAKE $1,500. CANNOT CONSIDER TRADES. IT IS THE BEST BUY EVER OFFERED IN ATLANTA. P-533, CARE CONSTITUTION.

LOOK
FOR SALE—1 MAXWELL TOURING CAR, IN GOOD CONDITION, JUST BEEN OVERHAULED; TIRES LIKE NEW. WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN. TERMS IF DESIRED.
JOS. G. BLOUNT
451 PEACHTREE.

KELLEY or Dearborn truck attachment, assembled to any car, makes a guaranteed 1 to 2-ton truck. J. M. Shearer, 249 Marietta street. Main 1140.

FOR SALE—1918 Ford roadster, perfect condition, ideal for doctor or any one wanting strictly business car; also 1916 Ford touring car cheap, perfect condition. Call Mr. Johnson, 1321 Hurt building. Phone Ivy 7410.

FORD—1917 touring car, excellent condition, fully equipped, speedometer, shock absorbers, Yale lock; rear tires new, $380 cash. O. O. Feaster. Hemlock 168.

1916 CHANDLER, 7-passenger, repainted, five tires, fine condition; sell cheap for cash. Phone Davis, Ivy 2238.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Detroiter, 6-45-1917, touring. Phone 1969, 12 Porter Place.

DODGE—$550 cash will buy a Dodge touring car in splendid condition; used less than 2 years by private owner. Phone Mr. Hutchinson. Ivy 8229.

ELECTRIC REPAIRING.

SIMS Magneto Service Station. All kinds of electrical repairing done. E. H. Odom Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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JOHN M. SMITH CO.
AUTOMOBILE COACH WORK.
CARS REPAINTED.
Tops re-covered and repaired. Wheels, springs and axles repaired.
120-122-124 AUBURN AVE.

VULCANIZING.

FOR BEST vulcanizing at most moderate price; new and used tires. TWO-IN-ONE TIRE CO., 35 Auburn ave. Ivy 2238.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR REAL business opportunities see Lightfoot's, Peters Bldg. Phone Main 517.

WILL buy part or your entire clothing, shoe and dry goods stock, town or country, for cash. Write at once. Box 194, Columbus, Ga.

I WILL trade good city property worth $20,000 for a good stock of merchandise of equal value. Arline F. Messick, Sweet Springs, W. Va.

WANTED—To rent barber shop in small town near Atlanta by February 1. Answer. C. P. H., Box 8, Clayton, Ga.

$350 CASH will handle this $500 proposition, netting $125 to $150 monthly; good reason for disposing. Address P-529, Const.

THE FANCIERS' DEPT.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

YELLOW, red and white sets, $3 and $3.50 bushel. Cottongim's Cash Seed Store, 152 Whitehall street. Main 1316.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED SHORT HORNS.
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—Splendid herd bull and twelve cows. Shedden Farms, Raymond, Ga.

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TYPEWRITERS
ALL KINDS, at lowest prices. Factory rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Your money's worth or your money back. Typewriters rented; non-visible, 3 months for $5; visible, 3 months for $7.50. Call, phone or write for catalog C-70. American Writing Machine Co., 13 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

OR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

ACID PHOSPHATE GUANO
Nitrate Soda, C. S. Meal, Hulls, Agr. Limestone; car lots. W. E. M'CALLA, Atlanta National Bank building.

SCALES—SAFES The Howe Scales Co. 18 S. Forsyth St

SAFES, new and 2d-hand, all sizes. Hall's vault doors. C. J. Daniel, 408 4th Natl. Bk.

COTTON
Handling Revolutionized
For the Ginner—An attachment which will reduce your fuel and labor account, and increase your income.
For the Farmer—This will enable you to materially reduce your picking cost.
Tell your ginner and have him write us. Also send us his address.
POSTOFFICE BOX 459, ATLANTA, GA.

THREE Carver linters and one saw filer. E. W. Menefee, Raymond, Ga.

WILL trade $115 Violaphone, very fine talking machine, for value in merchandise or service interesting us as firm or individuals. Cash adjustment either way. What have you? Call or write. Southern Drum Co., Atlanta Theater bldg.

FURNITURE OLD furniture taken in payment for new. Jordan Fur. Co., 59-61 E. Hunter. Both phones.

We Make and Sell Only
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES
Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold and exchanged.
A. E. HARLESS, Agent.
The National Cash Register Co., 54 N. Pryor St. Phone Ivy 8443.

FOR SALE—Logemann all-steel fire-proof waste paper balers. Two sizes carried in stock. Bargain prices. Call Main 698 or come to 55 South Forsyth st.

GEORGIA cane syrup, $1 gallon; home-made syrup, 75c gallon; water-ground meal, 50c peck; fat chickens. W. C. Smith, (The Sign of the Big Pants), 45 East Hunter street.

DIAMOND RINGS—One ⅜, $75; another ¼, $35. P. O. Box 563.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two flat ice boxes, one counter scale. 116 Haynes street. Atlanta phone, Main 2674.

MUST be sold at once, five rooms of furniture at 286 East Fair street.

$400 MAHOGANY piano to sell at great sacrifice, party leaving city; also new $150 Edison phonograph. Hemlock 908-L.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

CASH PAID for old furniture. Dixie Furniture Co., 85 S. Forsyth st.

FURNITURE Bought for cash. E. B. Gibson. M. 4647.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—We pay highest cash prices for pianos and office furniture; cash advanced on consignment. Central Auction Company, 12 E. Mitchell st. M. 2424.

FURNITURE Bought for cash. Swift Furniture Co. M. 2769.

WANTED—Cord wood, oak or pine; best cash price paid. Apply Mr. Wilson, Mgr., Central bldg. Main 585.

WILL be glad to get in communication with anyone having pine or mixed wood for sale in carload lots, same to be delivered to Atlanta. Address Engineer, State Capitol.

We Buy Second-hand clothes. High prices for men's clothing only. M. 2335.

HIDES ATLANTA HIDE AND TALLOW CO., 140 Peters st. M. 2731.

CASH PAID for used furniture. S. M. Snider, 21 Peters st. M. 2610.

CABINET—Wanted, kitchen cabinet; must be in first-class condition and cheap for cash. Call Ivy 3254-L.

CASH FOR old gold and false teeth. McDuffie, 148 Peachtree.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD AND ROOM

YOUNG MAN roommate; also roommate for young lady; home cooking; walking distance. Ivy 8556-L.

NICELY furnished rooms, excellent table, home cooking; permanent or transient, $7 per week up. Folsom's Hotel, 16½ Marietta st., second floor. Ivy 4855.

20-22-24 COOPER ST.
BOARD, $6 to $8 per week; all modern conveniences; close in. Main 3692-J.

52 PONCE DE LEON AVE.—Room and bath, with board. Ivy 6454.

WOULD board one or two couples, private home, modern conveniences, Druid place section. References required. Ivy 8489-J.

PONCE DE LEON AVE., 342—Room and board, private family, steam heat, phone. Hemlock 1525-J.

WANTED—Board and Room

REFINED young business woman desires board in private family, close in on north side. Best of references must be exchanged. Address P-524, Constitution.

ROOM and board for lady and daughter in nice refined Jewish family. References. Address P-525, Constitution.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED.

PEACHTREE, 795—Lovely rooms, conveniences, private family, garage; references. Hemlock 1393. Men only.

ADOLF 10½ E. Harris; bachelor rooms; cool, quiet; reasonable; every convenience de luxe. Ivy 3071-J.

VIADUCT HOTEL
4½ S. BROAD, is under new management. Right in the heart of the city, nice, clean rooms, 50c, 75c, $1. Rates by the week.

LELAND HOTEL
29 HOUSTON ST.
One Block from Candler Bldg.
Under New Management.
50c Day Up. $2.50 Per Week Up.
Excellent Dining Room in Connection. Meals 35 Cents. Special Weekly Rates.
Phone Ivy 7130.

NICELY fur. front room, close to Georgian Terrace, private family. Ivy 5862-J.

FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, all conveniences, close in. Ivy 6035-J.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
PRIVATE family, nice home; will rent rooms to refined gentlemen; references desired. Ivy 1034.

LARGE front room, nicely furnished; electric lights, etc. Ivy 2687-J.

STEAM-HEATED room, connecting bath, private family, walking distance, gentlemen. Ivy 5086.

UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT—2 unfur. rooms for light housekeeping. 98 Josephine street.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping Rooms

FURNISHED.

TWO connecting furnished housekeeping rooms; no children. 188 Hill st.

WANTED—Housekeeping Rooms

FURNISHED

WANTED—Two steam or furnace-heated rooms, furnished complete for light housekeeping, close in, private family. M. 1740.

APARTMENTS, HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—Apartments

UNFURNISHED.

IVY ST., 164—Six rooms and bath, $25. Call Ivy 2943.

WANTED—Apartments

FURNISHED.

WANTED—Three or four-room furnished apartment, on north side, steam heat. Call Ivy 915.

UNFURNISHED.

WANTED—Modern 5-room apartment in Peachtree, Ponce de Leon or Druid Hills section. Address J. H. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Houses

UNFURNISHED.

S. FORSYTH, 206—Eight rooms, good repair, $25. W. A. Callaway, 514 Third National Bank bldg.

WILL sublet Druid Hills section bungalow, 7 rooms, 2 baths and large halls, furnace heat, large yard, garage, $45 per month. 100 Highland View. Hemlock 1363-L.

27 E. Fourteenth, 8 rooms, $65. Benjamin D. Watkins & Co., 4th Natl. Bk. Bldg.

Consult Our Rent Bulletin.
SMITH, EWING & RANKIN.

PULLIAM ST., 264—7 rooms and bath; rent $15. Main 493 or 2186-J.

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished house in Inman Park. Two bed rooms, living and dining room and kitchen, furnace and bath, $40 per month; must have references. Immediate occupancy. Address "Immediate," care Constitution.

3-ROOM bungalow for rent, $25 in advance. Hemlock 43.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

FOR results list your property with Sharp, Boylston & Day, 12 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—Offices

CENTRAL BUILDING—Offices for rent. Corner Alabama and Pryor sts. Main 585.

CANDLER BUILDING, Candler Annex and Forsyth building. Desirable offices, single and en suite. Some of these are equipped with compressed air and dental waste; hot and cold water in all offices; all-night elevator service; location best in the city and service unexcelled. Asa G. Candler, Jr., Agent. Phone Ivy 3970. 222 Candler building. See Mr. Wilkinson.

WANTED—Desk Space

WANTED—Desk room, ground floor, business district. J. Brooks, Peachtree Inn.

FOR RENT—Desk Room

DESK ROOM for rent, use of phone. 1017 Empire bldg. Robbins Mfg. Co.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Sale, Exchange

WE SELL AND RENT REAL ESTATE.
B. M. GRANT—A. S. ADAMS CO.
Grant Bldg. Ivy 4385.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—Choice homes, easy terms. Ansley Park, 7-room brick veneer; 2 tile baths, only $7,500. Beautiful Druid Hills home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, only $25,000. See us for homes. Martin-Ozburn Realty Co., Third National Bank building. Ivy 1276.

ANSLEY PARK—Beautiful, new, 8-room, 2-story, brick, near Peachtree, for $7,500; $500 cash; has two baths, side drive, large cement basement; ready to move into; worth $10,000. E. L. HARLING, 815 Atlanta National Bank bldg. Main 1287.

FOR SALE—7-room dwelling, north side; good neighborhood. Hines & Jordan, 1707 Third National Bank bldg.

SOUTH SIDE

$2,000 BUYS 5-room home, bath, gas, electricity, garden, 50x200, near Georgia and Washington. Address P-528, Constitution.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE.

$35 ACRE 210 acres, Oglethorpe Co. A. Graves, 12½ Wall st.

60 FARMS near Atlanta, full description on request. Brotherton & Callahan. Bell phone 415, East Point, Ga.

WE have farms for all purposes, improved and unimproved. Shewmake Bros. Co., 1217 Atlanta Nat'l Bank bldg. Main 4234.

LAND FOR SALE—150 acres; 100 in cultivation, 50 in long leaf pines, $30 per acre and it's yours. Wire-fenced, four houses, healthy location, good water, near railroad; big fish pond. Write for particulars to I. W. Hughes, Flovilla, Ga., Box 394.

WANTED.

TO rent farm, 50 to 75 acres in cultivation. Nothing but good land considered. Address P-532, Constitution.

FOR RENT.

RICH river bottom farm for rent. Apply 214 Central avenue. Main 5571.

WANTED—Timber Lands

WANTED—PINE TIMBER
TRACT of second-growth pine to cut 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet. Julian Jones, Empire bldg.

SPORTS

TY COBB PLACED IN CLASS ONE

Great Outfielder Declares His Willingness to Serve Whenever He Is Called Upon—Had Claimed Exemption.

Augusta, Ga., January 18.—Tyrus Raymond Cobb was today placed in Class 1 by the local exemption board, with which he was registered. Cobb based his claim for classification in Class 2 on the ground that his wife and three children are dependent upon him which was not allowed.

Cobb's order number is 1368. He was the ninth man to register here. Cobb became 31 years old on December 18, last.

Upon being informed of the action of the exemption board, Cobb declared his willingness to go whenever he is called.

A. A. C. HOST TODAY AT SKATING PARTY

Members of Other Clubs Invited to Witness Fancy Skating at East Lake.

The members of the Capital City Country club, the Druid Hills Golf club, the Ansley Park Golf club and the Piedmont Driving club are invited to East Lake today to witness and take part in the skating carnival that will be held there this afternoon.

Some exhibitions of fancy skating by H. M. Ashe and others will precede the day's sport. A big bonfire will be built at the lakeside for the comfort of those skaters who participate.

The lake was tested out thoroughly yesterday and found to be frozen to a thickness of six inches in most places and to a greater thickness in others. Several members of the club availed themselves of the opportunity to skate yesterday.

ATLANTA DOG SECOND IN FIELD TRIALS

Uno Speck, Owned by P. M. Essig, Finished Second to Low Gear in Derby.

Calhoun, Ala., January 18.—Low Gear, owned by A. G. S. Sage, of New York, won the derby at the National Field Trial club preserves here Friday afternoon in the closing event of the program. Uno Speck, owned by P. M. Essig, of Atlanta, won second prize, and Conscript, owned by Bedford and Fleischman, of New York, third.

Low Gear ran a very consistent and strong race and handled the birds like a veteran. Uno Speck was equally as good in everything but her dog work. A purse aggregating $1,000 in Liberty bonds was offered in the derby. Many of the dog owners have left for Grand Junction, Tenn., to enter the field trials to be held there next week, when the national championship begins on Monday.

SCHLESINGER-MEYER BAKING COMPANY

The lady below is just getting ready to tell you that

UNCLE SAM BREAD

spells money value and food value

Ask *your* grocer for UNCLE SAM

Schlesinger-Meyer Baking Co.

AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand.
Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C.
by the PALATIAL PASSENGER steamers of the
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., Empire Bldg., cor. Forsyth and Walton Sts., Atlanta, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Georgia and A. A. C. Fives Clash

BIGGEST BASKETBALL GAME OF YEAR TONIGHT

Georgia and A. A. C. Lock Horns in Game That Determines Their Capabilities and Prospects for the Remainder of the Season—Lieutenant Westmoreland to Referee.

The biggest basketball game of the year will be played tonight at the Atlanta Athletic club court when the club team lines up against the five representing the University of Georgia.

This game is the turning point in the career of both teams. It means much to each in determining their capabilities and their strength in comparison with the other teams in the south and their prospects for the remaining games of their seasons.

The dope on the game is hard to fathom. The locals have been improving with each succeeding game, while the Georgia five, an unknown quantity a week ago, is now considering a formidable opponent. Any team that can score 122 points against any team regardless of how weak it might be, has great possibilities.

A record crowd is certain to be in attendance, and every indication points to their witnessing one of the greatest basketball games ever played here.

The dope from the rival camps is as follows:

Lieutenant John Westmoreland, a former star on both the Georgia and A. A. C. teams, has been agreed upon as referee.

A. A. C.

A. A. C. Line-Up Still A Matter of Doubt.

By Goalshooter.

The line-up that the Atlanta Athletic club will start against the University of Georgia Saturday night is still a matter of much doubt, and Coach Bean will hardly make a decision until just before the game.

Coach Bean has been driving the club five hard all week in preparation for the game, and the boys yelled "enough" after one of the fierce scrimmages between the regulars and scrubs.

Captain Emory Cocke is certain to start at center, despite his bad hand, while Graves at one forward and Dunwoody at one guard, are certain to start in those positions.

It is a matter of choice between Oliver and Hartney for the other guard and between Bryan and Bass for the other forward.

Then, too, there must be considered Fraser, Hamlett and Newcomber, who have all been showing up well during the week of practice, and it is possible that they'll all get a chance during the game.

The locals are none too confident of victory. The score that the Georgia five rolled up against Christian college last week indicates that they have a team that should be feared and the locals are entering Saturday night with a determination that bodes ill for their opponents.

The local line will probably be:

Bryan, left forward.
Graves, right forward.
Cocke, center.
Dunwoody, left guard.
Oliver, right guard.

GEORGIA.

Georgia Is Primed For a Hard Game.

By Comer Howell.

Athens, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The University of Georgia quintet will be in first-class shape to meet the Atlanta Athletic club on the latter's court Saturday. The Georgia boys are certain of giving Bean's team a hard battle, and with a man like Alfred Scott on a team there is sure to be a most interesting game.

Captain-Manager-Coach Scott put his team through stiff practice every day this week. Every man is in the pink of condition except Mott, he having injured his head in practice. The head is healing up quickly and he should be all right Saturday.

The only men back from last year's championship team are Scott and Cox. Scott played well up to his old form in the game with Christian college last week and his almost superhuman ability to locate the basket is certain to be felt by the Athletic club.

Perhaps the most promising new man is Arthur Pew at guard. He plays a roving style of game and seems to have a good line on the basket. He also has a true pass and with Scott as running mate should liven things up a bit.

The boys are still sore from the sting of defeat by the Athletic club in Atlanta last year and will invade the club's court with a determination to win.

The same line-up as was used in the game last week will probably start against the A. A. C. It is as follows:

Pound, left forward.
Cox, right forward.
Scott, center.
Mott, left guard.
Pew, right guard.

LOCAL OUTFIELD WILL BE INTACT

Sammy Mayer Receives His Honorable Discharge From Officers' Training Camp. Physically Deficient.

The Crackers' 1918 outfield will be Moran in left, Mayer in center and Thrasher in right.

Sammy Mayer was yesterday given his honorable discharge from the third officers' reserve training camp, of which he was a member.

The Cracker centerfielder was turned down as physically deficient.

Thus, if Moran relents in his determination to stick to the automobile business and Thrasher decides to let some one look after his drug business, the Champions will sport the same outfield this season.

BOYS' HIGH PLAYS LANIER HIGH TODAY

The Boys' High school basketball team will take their first road trip of the season today, when they go to Macon to play the Lanier High school team, the first of two games between the two teams, a return engagement to be played here later.

This game means much to both teams in being figured in the prep championship of the state, and as the Lanier five plays all the strong prep teams of the state, the showing in comparative scores will mean much in the final awarding of the prize.

FULTON AND MISKE GO TEN ROUNDS TO DRAW

St. Paul, Minn., January 18.—Fred Fulton, Rochester, Minn., heavyweight, and Billie Miske, St. Paul, tonight boxed ten rounds to a draw, in the opinion of newspaper men at the ringside.

Miske rushed his heavier opponent from the start, getting inside Fulton's long left and at times stood toe to toe and exchanged punches. Fulton evened up Miske's aggressiveness by powerful body punches.

Miske opened the fight by rushing his opponent, then worked into a clinch in an endeavor to reach Fulton's stomach. Fulton's greater strength enabled him to hold his smaller opponent away. During the first three rounds Miske boxed in a crouching position, with Fulton straightened him with left uppercuts. Miske took them and returned for more.

In two rounds Miske stung Fulton with a shower of right and left drives which the larger man was unable to return. Fulton's superior boxing ability at times held Miske at long range.

SEMINARY FIVE LOSES, 24 TO 3, TO FULTON HIGH

Fulton High defeated the Washington seminary five Friday in the second round of the Girls' Prep Basketball league, by the score of 24 to 3. The game was a very good one, but the high school girls just outplayed the seminary quintet.

Phillips and Branham were the stars for Fulton High, both playing excellent ball. Kern and Wayt featured for Washington seminary, Kern making all three of the points.

The lineup:

FULTON HIGH.	Pos.	SEMINARY.
Jackson (2)	Center	Wayt
Graves (4)	Right Forward	Kern (3)
Martin (4) Cook (2)	Left Forward	Hermion
Phillips(2)	Right Guard	Kalmon
Branham (10)	Left Guard	Nesbit

Anderson, referee.

You Can Rub and Rub and Rub But Your Rheumatism Remains

Liniments by the Gallon Will Never Make a Cure.

If Rheumatism could be cured by rubbing the painful parts with liniments and lotions, there would be no Rheumatism today. For enough liniment has been used by the average sufferer to float his body in.

Has his Rheumatism been cured? Ask him. Has anything but temporary relief been obtained? Has not the pain promptly returned, so that the old process of rub, rub, rub must begin all over again? Ask anyone who has ever been afflicted with this painful, torturing disease, and they will admit that nothing but temporary relief has even come from these external applications.

Remove the cause, and there will be no pain. The proper treatment, therefore, is a remedy that purifies the blood. Scores of sufferers say that S. S. S. has cleansed their blood of Rheumatism, by removing all trace of the disease from their system. If you wish to intelligently treat Rheumatism, go to your drug store today and get a bottle of S. S. S. and take it as directed and you will soon be on the way back to perfect health. Then if you want any special instructions, write our physician all about your symptoms, and he will give you all necessary instructions regarding your own case, for which no charge is made. Address Swift Specific Co., F-46, Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—(adv.)

THE PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY ANNOUNCE AN ADVANCE IN PRICE OF $250.00 ON PACKARD TWIN SIX CARS DELIVERED AFTER MARCH 1ST, 1918.

H. B. ODELL, *Dealer*

SHOWROOMS AT

541 PEACHTREE . . . . . ATLANTA, GA.
103 EIGHTH STREET . . . . . AUGUSTA, GA.
2131 AVENUE A . . . . . BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
566-568 SECOND STREET . . . . . MACON, GA.

BOYS' HIGH, G. M. A. AND MARIST WIN

Third Round in City Prep League Completed—Commercial High and G. M. A. Tied for League Lead.

How They Stand.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Commercial High	2	0	1.000
G. M. A.	2	0	1.000
Boys' High	2	1	.666
Fulton	1	1	.500
Tech High	1	2	.333
Marist	1	2	.333

By Clark Foreman.

Boys' High, G. M. A. and Marist were the winners in the third round of the Boys' Prep Basketball league on Friday. These results still leave Tech High and Marist at the bottom, but brought Boys' High up to second, Commercial High and G. M. A. being tied for first place.

G. M. A. beat Tech High Friday at G. M. A. by the count of 30 to 12. This is the first athletic contest that G. M. A. has won from the "Smithies" in three years. The game was a very good one, but G. M. A. had it all over the High school five in teamwork.

Struppa, of G. M. A., was the star of the game. He shot six goals and played a good defensive game. Fielden and Hartley also played well for the Cadets, the latter keeping Lyle from shooting a single goal. Hartley has not been scored upon this season.

Gaston and Munford featured for the "Smithies," both playing a fine game, but, however, Gaston did not come up to his usual record on account of being so well guarded by Fielden.

Mr. Fancher refereed the game, and to him is due to a large extent the cleanliness of the game.

The line-up follows:

G. M. A. (30).	Pos.	T. H. (12).
Byrd	Right Forward	Munford
Struppa	Left Forward	Lyle
Fielden	Center	Gaston
Hartley	Right Guard	Lewis
Henderson	Left Guard	Bayo

Summary—Field goals for Tech High, Munford 2, Gaston 2; for G. M. A., Byrd 2, Struppa 6, Fielden 3; fouls for G. M. A., Fielden 5, Hartley 1; for Tech High, Gaston 4.

Marist 45, Fulton 13.

In a very fast game, though marred with many fouls, Marist beat Fulton High, 45 to 13.

This game was just one more to Jean Wrigley's credit. This boy, who is center for Marist, is a wonder. He plays the whole floor and does it well. He is practically the whole Marist team. Wrigley gets into every mixup, and always comes out with the ball, and when he once gets it usually shoots the goal. He shot eight field goals and three foul goals.

Marist outplayed Fulton the whole game, due to Wrigley's great work. Doyle and Liddell also played well, both ringing up many goals. Stephenson and Heard were the features for Fulton High. Both teams had good teamwork, but Joe Bean's team just outplayed Fulton High.

The line-up follows:

MARIST (45).	Pos.	F. H. (13).
Liddell	Right Forward	Schell
Doyle	Left Forward	Stephenson
Wrigley	Center	Venable
Butler	Right Guard	Hemperly, Heard.
Eckhard	Left Guard	Sparks Yeager.

Summary—Field goals, for Marist, Wrigley 8, Doyle 8, Liddell 4, Eckhard 1; for Fulton High, Sparks 2, Stephenson 2; foul goals, for Marist, Wrigley 3; for Fulton High, Stephenson 5; Time, 20-20.

Boys' High 40, Peacock 2.

Boys' High swamped Peacock Friday on Peacock's court by the count of 40 to 2. The game was a joke throughout and the court was so wet and muddy that it was quite an achievement for the High school boys to pile up 40 points on the Fourteenth street five.

Peacock's only goal was shot by Armistead at the beginning of the game. McGarity shot the most goals for High school, making 12 points in all. Davis and Markeles did good work as guards, each also shot a goal.

The game was a very clean one (although a very, very muddy one), only one foul was called in the whole game and this one was not shot. The Boys' High five did well considering the condition of the court and that they had only played on wooden floors before.

Tillou Forbes refereed the game, and he did it well, although only one foul was called.

The line-up follows:

B. H. (40).	Pos.	PEACOCK (2).
McGarity	Right Forward	Black
Jinks	Left Forward	Holleman
Staton	Center	Armistead
Markeles	Right Guard	Welborn
Davis	Left Guard	Gershon

Summary — Substitutes, for Peacock, Thompson for Black; for Boys' High School, Evins for McGarity, Cody for Evins, Hartfield for Jinks, Mathewson for Hatfield, Barnes for Staton, Granger for Markeles, Sargent for Davis; field goals, for Boys' High, McGarity 6, Jinks 3, Staton 4, Barnes 2, Markeles 1, Davis 1, Mathewson 1, Hatfield 1; for Peacock, Armistead 1. Referee, Tillou Forbes. Time, 15-15.

Commercial High had off-day on Friday.

MERCER TEAM DEFEATS GA. MILITARY COLLEGE

Macon, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The Mercer university basketball team defeated the Georgia Military college five in Milledgeville tonight by the score of 36 to 18. The Mercer team received the little end of the horn in the referee's decisions. Morgan led the field in number of points, with 18. Whitchard and Weekley worked the floor in great style. For the Cadets Cheves and Sinclair played the best ball.

Following is the line-up:

MERCER.	Positions.	G. M. C.
Whitchard (8)	Right Forward	Sinclair (8)
Morgan (18)	Left Forward	McClain (4)
O'Quinn (2)	Center	Rawson
Weekley (8)	Right Guard	Cheeves
Newton	Left Guard	Smith

Summary—Substitutions: Mercer, Park for Morgan, Hopkins for Weekley, Sinclair for Newton and Mayo for O'Quinn. Referee, Jones. Timer, Barber. Scorer, Clark. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

WILLARD IS BESIEGED BY CHICAGO OFFICERS

Chicago, January 18.—Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, was besieged in his home tonight by a sheriff seeking to serve a summons in a suit brought by a former employee.

Going to the second story of his home Willard for three hours refused to answer the taunts and jeers of the sheriff, who, becoming tired at length, called in four deputies. "My men will stay until Willard comes down and jumps out of a window," declared the sheriff.

Meanwhile Mrs. Willard telephoned to the police, who refused to intervene when they heard the cause of the dispute, and the sheriff's deputies remained at their posts despite the zero weather.

"PUG" CAVET IS SOLD TO THE MOBILE CLUB

Nashville, Tenn., January 18.—(Special.)—President Shropshire announced tonight that "Pug" Cavet, left-handed pitcher, had been sold to the Mobile club. While the price was not made public, it was stated by the Vol magnate that it was in excess of the amount paid the Gulls at the end of the 1916 season when Cavet was secured from that club. According to President Shropshire the Vols will build up practically an entirely new team this spring.

CONGRESS BLAZES AGAINST GARFIELD

Both in the Senate and the House the Closing Down Order Is Bitterly Attacked

Washington, January 18.—When congress assembled, attacks on the fuel restriction order burst out anew, mingled, in the senate, with resentment that the fuel administration has ignored its resolution asking for delay. Senators described themselves as being in a state of "impotent indignation."

"All this chaos is shameful," Senator Smith, of Michigan, republican, declared. "The senate should rise and clip the wings of those who seek to exercise such authority, which was never intended to be given."

A letter from Dr. Garfield, dated today, received by Senator Smith, of Georgia, stated that the administration's "ruling does not apply to newspapers or other industries operated entirely by the use of hydro-electric power."

"The country is aghast," the Michigan senator shouted. "Our enemies must be jubilant. Some united action should be taken to stay this blow so serious and far-reaching."

Hydro-Electric Concerns Escape.

After presenting a letter from Dr. Garfield, announcing that the order is powerless over hydro-electric industries, Senator Smith, of Georgia, said:

"I hope this order will be liberally construed and that no effort will be made by the fuel administrator to cause trouble for hydro-electric companies where simply a little coal is used to prevent freezing of their machinery."

Senator Hitchcock, author of the resolution asking five days' suspension of the order, said he did not plan any further action in the senate for a stay. He felt that time for action by congress was insufficient.

Prior to the opening of the debate Vice President Marshall advised the senate he had been informed by Dr. Garfield that there was no intention of discourtesy in putting the order into effect despite the senate's resolution. He said the administrator declared the resolution had not been received by him until 6:30 p. m., while the order was promulgated at 5:45 p. m.

"While the resolution might not have been presented in writing, it was telephoned to the fuel administrator," declared Senator Hitchcock, "and he had every opportunity of knowing that the senate was about to pass it."

A word indorsing the order was conveyed by Senator Beckham, who presented a telegram from members of the Louisville Board of Trade.

Telegrams protesting or asking for enlightenment were presented by Senators Brandegee, Tillman and Pomerene.

"It was the most drastic order ever issued by any department of the government and in my judgment with less excuse," said Senator Pomerene.

Protest in House.

Attacks on the fuel restriction order blazed up in the house again today. Representative Snyder, of New York, denouncing it, said the president had made a fatal error in permitting Mr. Garfield to issue the order, which he said meant utter chaos, want and suffering in this country. Many members took part in the discussion.

Representative Carter, of Oklahoma, democrat, defended the Garfield order and praised the president's act in permitting its issue as a courageous performance which congress should uphold.

Representatives Parker, New Jersey, republican, and Burroughs, New Hampshire, republican, protested against the order.

Representative Mondell, Wyoming, republican, declared that while the Garfield order was really intended to relieve the railroads, it was issued "on the pretense and excuse that we need to save fuel."

Representative Gordon, of Ohio, democrat, read into the record protests from manufacturers and labor unions in his district.

WEALTHY BRITONS EAT WHILE THE POOR SUFFER

London Times Admits Situation Is Telling on Temper of the People.

London, January 18.—Increasing attention is being given by the newspapers to food troubles and popular impatience with what is regarded widely as avoidable privations. The Times today prominently calls attention to the "persistence of the unequal distribution of food, which, it says, is beginning to tell on the tempers of numbers of persons.

It refers to numerous protests and to the demands for rationing which are finding an outlet in some instances in outbreaks of disorderliness. It writes sympathetically of people standing in long lines, and says it would be folly to ignore the obvious symptoms of unrest.

Numerous paragraphs appear in the newspapers recording demonstrations, unsatisfactory distribution, shortages, prosecutions for hoarding and allegations of profiteering.

The labor correspondent of The Times says that it is evident that a situation is imminent which will tax the food department to the utmost. He says there is no occasion for alarm, but a need of complete frankness and prompt action. The writer restates the view of the workers that wealthy people are getting all the supplies they require, while the poor stand for hours exposed to the weather, and then often get nothing.

The workers also are convinced that an artificial scarcity has been created by the farmers, dealers and speculators. The unrest, the writer continues, will be allayed only when the food controller convinces the average workman that curtailment is unavoidable.

JAPANESE TROOPS KEEP ORDER AT VLADIVOSTOK

Petrograd Hears Troops Were Landed to Protect Japanese Citizens.

Petrograd, January 18.—The Naschivek, formerly The Retch, asserts that a Japanese cruiser at Vladivostok has put troops ashore and that the Japanese consul there has issued a proclamation declaring that the Japanese soldiers are to keep order owing to the danger threatening Japanese citizens. The proclamation of the consul adds that the soldiers have no other motives and no desire to interfere in Russian affairs.

TRUST COMPANY OFFERS AID IN STAMP CAMPAIGN

John Lusk, vice president of the Empire Trust and Deposit company, has offered the services of the company to the Georgia war savings stamp campaign. Mr. Lusk offers not only to take war savings stamps on deposit and give a receipt for them, but also to have a special box arranged to hold these stamps without charge to the owner.

C. J. Haden, chairman of the Atlanta and Fulton county war savings stamp committee, announced Friday that the Atlanta Clearing House association has made known its intention of standing firmly in line with the war stamp campaign.

Resolutions were passed by the Clearing House association, in which the members heartily indorsed the sale of war certificates and stamps and pledged their co-operation. It was also recommended in the resolutions that the banks of the association give a reasonable portion of advertising space in the Atlanta newspapers to the campaign.

Real Estate Dealers Relieve Distress

We hear distress stories every day. A lady has been notified to move; she says this is the third time this season she has been notified to vacate on account of the house being sold.

Timidly, we suggested that she buy a home.

She said she would not own real estate; she invested all her savings (about $8,000) in municipal bonds, so that settled it.

But you cannot live in municipal bonds. They do not have bedrooms and a sleeping porch, living room, dining room, kitchen, tile bath, front and back porch. Municipal bonds have no shady front yard with lawn grass, back yard and garden, and a little place for the children to play in.

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U. S. SEIZURE URGED OF PACKING PLANTS

Union Employees Present Case to Wilson—The President Will First Try to Mediate Trouble.

Washington, January 18.—Settlement of differences between the meat packers and their union employees was undertaken tonight by Presidnt Wilson's special labor commission, headed by Secretary Wilson, after representatives of the men had submitted their case to the president in a two-hour conference at the white house.

Spokesmen for the unions pictured a critical situation in all of the great packing centers and asked that the government interfere and, if necessary, take over the operation of the plants. The president said mediation would be tried first before considering alternatives.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied the labor delegation, which was headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation. Secretary Baker, as chairman of the council of national defense, and Secretary Wilson were called into the conference.

Charges Against Packers.

The president was told that the packers had repudiated a mediation agreement to settle questions of wages and working conditions, and were discharging union men in groups, apparently with the purpose of bringing on a strike. Of the thousands employed in the plants, the union men said, 60 per cent are foreigners without union affiliations, and of whose loyalty standards no one can judge.

If the government takes over the plants, Mr. Fitzpatrick said, the union men were ready to enlist as the first members of America's industrial army, to guarantee full-handed equipment for every packing plant, work in continuous shifts if necessary and leave all questions of wages, hours and working conditions to the president or the person to whom he might delegate the duty. If the nation's extremity should be reached, he said, the men would work naked in the factory with barely enough sustenance to keep strength in their bodies.

The president's committee will arrange as soon as possible for meetings with representatives of the employers and of the men. Its members, who recently returned from an investigating and mediating tour of the west, are Secretary Wilson, J. L. Spangler, J. H. Walker and Felix Walker.

FUNERAL NOTICE

LOGAN—Friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Logan are invited to attend the funeral of their little daughter, Letty Grant Logan, today (Saturday), January 19, 1918, at 2:30 p. m., from the residence, 19 East Ninth street. The Rev. C. B. Wilmer will officiate. The following named gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the office of H. M. Patterson & Son at 2 o'clock: Mr. B. M. Grant, Mr. L. C. Hopkins, Mr. Audley Grant and Mr. E. E. Pomeroy.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

We have this date, January 15, 1918, by mutual consent, dissolved our copartnership business, operated under the firm name of Simmons & Johnson, Manufacturers' Agents, with office at 814 Atlanta National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

Each partner sharing equally in the liabilities and assets of the firm. (Signed) J. J. SIMMONS, W. E. JOHNSON.

Excess Profits Tax

is based upon the proportion of profits made to capital invested. It applies to all corporations, partnerships and individuals doing business. Hence it is as important to determine the actual invested capital (not capital stock) as it is to ascertain the net income. Consult us.

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JOEL HUNTER & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
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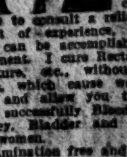

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